



No 61,428

## Ian Posgate wins High Court fight

Mr Ian Posgate, the leading underwriter won his High Court battle against suspension by Lloyd's of London. He declared his wish to return to underwriting as soon as possible, but the decision does not automatically entitle him to do so. At the time of his suspension Mr Posgate was reported to be earning £322,800 a year with a total income of £600,000.

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Law report, page 8

## Missile safety system 'faulty'

Two circuit-breakers designed to stop missiles being fired were not working properly in an RAF Phantom jet which shot down a £7m RAF Jaguar fighter in West Germany, a court martial was told.

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## Airport inquiry

Mr Graham Eyre QC said at the opening of the inquiry into the third London airport that he would make "robust" appeals to ministers to force timewasters to pay the inquiry's costs during the adjournments they had caused.

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## Buñuel honou'

Madrid's new Socialist Government has awarded Spain's highest decoration to Señor Luis Buñuel, the film maker and one of the country's leading artists attacked by the Franco regime. He has lived in Mexico for almost 40 years.

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## Wife baffled

The wife of a Midlands jeweller who vanished with gems from his shops returned from a holiday in the United States and said she was baffled to find him gone.

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## Mexican anger

Mexico's opposition parties claim the ruling party won local elections by fraudulent means and their angry supporters have seized 40 town halls in protest throughout the country.

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## Lecturer jailed

A Sheffield law lecturer jailed for contempt after refusing to pay a £25-day sentence for failing to attend court.

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## BL deal near

BL and Honda were said to be close to agreement in negotiations for the joint development and production of an executive class car, which in Britain will succeed the Rover.

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## Jail siege ends

Prisoners released their captive guards and ended a siege at the former Sing Sing prison, bringing a peaceful conclusion to the first major crisis faced by Governor Mario Cuomo of New York since taking office.

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## Foot accused

Mr Robert Mellish, former Labour Chief Whip, has accused Mr Michael Foot of seeking peace in the Labour Party at any price by backing Mr Peter Tatchell in the Bermondsey by-election.

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## Ripper attacked

The family of Peter Sutcliffe, the Yorkshire Ripper, have criticised prison authorities after an attack in which he was slashed by another prisoner. Prison psychiatrists have declared Sutcliffe insane.

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## England fail

A batting collapse cost England victory in their first World Series Trophy cricket match in Sydney after they had dismissed Australia for a modest 180 runs.

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## Three cent drop in sterling forces up bank lending rates

The pound lost more than 3 cents yesterday morning as selling pressure intensified, before recovering when interest rates went up.

Barclays, put up base rates by 1 percentage point to 11 per cent.  
Government stocks and shares slumped as sterling weakened.  
Sterling has lost 12 per cent of its value since mid-November when the slide began.

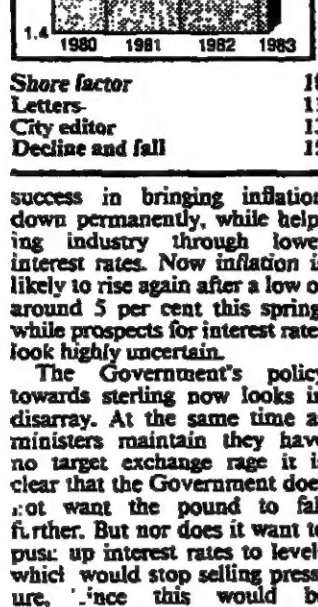
In the United States leading banks cut prime lending rates by 1/2 percentage point to 11 per cent.

By Frances Williams, Economics Correspondent

The worsening slide in the pound forced the big banks to put up borrowing costs for the second time in just over six weeks, dismaying industry and provoking an angry response from the Labour Opposition.

At one point yesterday sterling fell 3 cents to \$1.5595, less than a cent above its all-time low of \$1.55 in the depths of the 1976 sterling crisis, with heavy losses against other leading currencies. But the pound rebounded when first Barclays and later National Westminster and Lloyds announced they were putting up their base lending rates by 1 percentage point to 11 per cent. Midland Bank said it would follow suit today.

Base rates are now back to their level of last August, having risen two percentage points since sterling's slide began in mid-November.



The rise in interest rates leaves Britain's odd man out internationally as rates round the world are easing. Yesterday most leading American banks cut their prime lending rates by 1/2 point to 11 per cent and a reduction in the key official discount rate is expected shortly. (Details, page 13)

Base rates are now back to their level of last August, having risen two percentage points since sterling's slide began in mid-November.

The pound finished in London at \$1.5820, down 80 points from Monday, and little changed at DM 3.7124 against the Deutsche Mark after falling to DM 3.6750 earlier in the day. But its trade-weighted index, calculated before the final rally, sank a full percentage point to 80.6 of its 1975 value, marking

success in bringing inflation down permanently, while helping industry through lower interest rates. Now inflation is likely to rise again after a low of around 5 per cent this spring, while prospects for interest rates look highly uncertain.

The Government's policy towards sterling now looks in disarray. At the same time as ministers maintain they have no target exchange rate it is clear that the Government does not want the pound to fall further. But nor does it want to push up interest rates to levels which would stop selling pressure.

## Arab visit expected to go ahead

From Geoffrey Morris

British and Moroccan officials expressed optimism here that a three-day visit by an Arab mission to London will finally take place early next month, ending two months of Anglo-Arab diplomatic acrimony.

After a further round of talks here yesterday between Mr Muhammad Boyce, the Moroccan Foreign Minister, and Mr John Cambridge, the Ambassador, a British source told *The Times* that some details still had to be worked out. But officials on both sides said the discussions were going well.

The visit has been blocked because Britain refuses to accept PLO representation on the mission. The rift has included Saudi threats of reprisals against British commercial interests and the cancellation of a visit by Mr Francis Pym, the Foreign Secretary, to Saudi Arabia and the Gulf.

February 7 is the date now being worked on, with British and Arab diplomats concentrating on a formula which would "judge" the PLO representation issue sufficiently to placate the sensitivities of both Mrs Thatcher's Government and the Arab leaders. Diplomatic sources say the PLO has agreed to it.

## Thatcher tribute to Falklanders' loyalty

By Alan Hamilton

Mrs Margaret Thatcher continued her progress around the Falkland Islands bathed in the warm glow of local hero-worship yesterday and pledged that Britain would continue to defend the colony for a long time to come.

In an aftermath of pleasure at becoming the first recipient of the freedom of the islands, the Prime Minister said she had no doubts that the British people would be prepared to bear the long-term heavy cost of supporting the islands and maintaining a garrison.

"The reaction when the Falklands were invaded was enough to show there is a feeling that we stand by those who are loyal to Britain, who are of British stock, and who wish to stay British," she said.

While Mrs Thatcher spent the third full day of her visit yesterday visiting government offices, schools, building projects and a hospital, as well as flying out to Royal Navy ships stationed in Falkland waters, it was disclosed in Whitehall that a study into the building of a strategic runway for the rapid reinforcement of the island garrison was nearing completion.



The Archbishop of Canterbury, Dr Runcie, greeting Metropolitan Philaret of Kiev in Canterbury yesterday. The Metropolitan was leading a delegation from Russian churches.

## Agreement near on EEC fish policy

By Our Foreign Staff

An agreement on a compromise to avert the threatened North Sea fish war between Denmark and its European Community partners, principally Britain, may at last be in sight.

At talks in Strasbourg yesterday the Danes were obviously pushing to settle a common fisheries policy (CFP) with the Community government in Copenhagen seeking only "a very small degree of flexibility" on mackerel catches from Britain to conclude discussions when fisheries ministers next gather in Brussels on January 25.

In Strasbourg and Copenhagen yesterday officials refused to give details to the new deal, but Mr Poul Schluter, the Danish Prime Minister and minority coalition leader, said that his Government had reached initial agreement on a framework for a new fisheries package with the opposition Social Democrats, whose support is needed to get such a proposal through Parliament.

The EEC seems to be moving towards agreeing to Denmark's demand for a permanent higher level of mackerel quotas than was spelt out in the CFP proposals, which have already been agreed by the nine other Community members. Denmark has already been offered an extra 22,000 tonnes of mackerel for this year, including fish from Norwegian waters and it is pressing for this level to be guaranteed into the future.

## EEC and US open trade talks

From Nicholas Ashford in Washington and John Young in Oxford

Senior American and European Community officials began talks in Washington yesterday aimed at preventing the outbreak of an agricultural trade war between the US and its European allies over farm subsidies.

The Reagan Administration, deeply concerned by the crisis being faced by many American farmers, maintains that the Community is subsidizing its farmers so heavily they are forcing American producers out of export markets.

The Administration is planning to subsidize American farm exports if the Europeans are not prepared to reduce their own subsidies.

In Oxford yesterday a leading American agricultural economist gave a dire warning of the consequences of failure to avert a full-scale trade war, which he said could be expected to break out in the next two months as the United States began unloading its huge dairy surpluses.

## Tebbit attack on union left

By Paul Routledge, Labour Editor

A full-scale offensive against the Left in the labour movement was signalled by the Government yesterday in its long-awaited Green Paper, *Democracy in the Trade Unions*, which seeks to diminish sharply the influence of political hard-liners.

Introducing his consultative document on trade union reform, Mr Norman Tebbit, Secretary of State for Employment, said: "I think the politicization of trade unions is unfortunate, because it is quite clear from independent research that their members are not so hog-tied."

His three-part policy paper, which is seen as part of the Conservatives' general election manifesto rather than a serious option for immediate legislation concentrates on moves to create a new style of union leadership and to loosen the historic link between the unions and the Labour Party.

Three months have been set aside for consultation with both sides of industry, and Mr Tebbit will then publish later this summer a White Paper or a further consultative document detailing the Cabinet's legislative intentions. However, as already disclosed in *The Times* on December 17, there will be no Bill in this session of Parliament.

The Green Paper sets down three areas in which legislation "might be considered": secret ballots for elections in trade unions; secret ballots before strikes; and measures to update the Trade Union Act, 1913 provisions on the political activities of trade unions so as to allow members to "contract-in" rather than "contract-out" of paying the political levy.

Among these, the introduction of compulsory secret postal ballots for the election of union leaders has clear precedence. "Few trade unions have taken the initiative in bringing about democratic reform, and the Government has reluctantly come to the conclusion that some legislative intervention is necessary," the document states.

Mr Tebbit said yesterday that secret ballots could produce a new generation of trade union leaders "truly representative of the membership" who would work with employers to ensure greater profitability, better pay and more secure employment.

THE LONDON SYMPHONY ORCHESTRA

### New Music

At a time the financial pressures on orchestras to play in the programme planning are heavier than ever, we have just completed a Tippet-Berlioz festival which a leading national music critic described as "a uniquely generous coverage of a contemporary composer in this country".

We are pleased therefore to announce, in association with the London Symphony Chorus, the premiere of the first major work by one of our most promising younger composers, Michael Berkeley's oratorio "or Shall We Die" receives its first performance on Sunday 6th February at the Royal Festival Hall. Set to Ian McEwan's powerful text, the contrasts between cold fear and warm compassion are well drawn in Berkeley's music. This work which features Heather Harper, David Wilson-Johnson and the London Symphony Chorus will be conducted by Richard Hickox.

Tickets are now available for this concert which includes Carl Orff's popular stage work "Carmina Burana". Full details in the adjoining column.

### Abbado Concerts at the RFH

We start the New Year with two particularly attractive concerts when we welcome our Principal Conductor, Claudio Abbado, immediately prior to our first overseas tour with him in 1983.

Silvano Minto, whose recording of the Mendelssohn concerto with Mr Abbado received great acclaim, plays Prokofiev's Violin Concerto No. 2 next Sunday, while Caele Lica, the young Philippine pianist who made such a notable English debut with the Orchestra last year, returns to play Rachmaninov's Rhapsody on a theme of Paganini.

### Diary

At the Royal Festival Hall  
Sunday 16 January 7.30  
PROKOFIEV  
Violin Concerto No. 2  
BERLIOZ  
Symphonie fantastique  
Silvano Minto, Violin  
Claudio Abbado, Conductor  
£8.00 £7.00 £5.80 £4.60 £3.50 £2.40  
Sponsored by Peter Shymanskyj

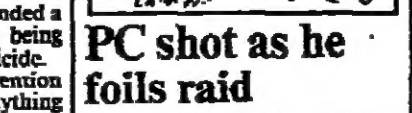
Thursday 20 January 8.00  
RACHMANINOV  
Rhapsody on a theme of Paganini  
MAHLER  
Symphony No. 7  
Cecile Licad, Piano  
Claudio Abbado, Conductor  
£8.00 £7.00 £5.80 £4.60 £3.50 £2.40  
Sponsored by Fratelli Brunos

Sunday 6 February 7.30  
BERKELEY  
"or Shall We Die"  
(First Performance)  
Heather Harper, Soprano  
David Wilson-Johnson, Baritone  
ORFF  
Carmina Burana  
Penelope Walsley-Clark, Soprano  
James Bowman, Counter tenor  
John Rawnsley, Baritone  
London Symphony Chorus  
Richard Hickox, Conductor  
£7.70 £6.60 £5.50 £4.40 £3.30 £2.20  
Tickets from Box Office  
(0928 3191) and usual agents  
(Credit Card bookings  
(0928 6544/5)

## Honecker escapes gunman

From Michael Binyon, Bonn

An attempt was made by an East German stove-fitter to shoot Herr Erich Honecker, the East German Communist Party leader, as he was driving to a hating lodge on New Year's Eve, according to the West German weekly magazine *Stern*.



PC shot as he foils raid

The report, published today, said the man, named as Paul Essling, tried to overtake the party leader's convoy on the road, and position his car directly behind Herr Honecker's, but a car carrying security men raced up and forced him off the road. He leapt out and fired, severely wounding a security official, but on realizing that his situation was hopeless shot himself.

## PC shot as he foils raid

The agency did not mention Herr Honecker of say anything about the security convoy. But the denial, suspiciously close to the *Stern* report of, was clearly put out to counter the publicity given to the incident on West German radio and television, widely followed in East Germany.

## Italian unrest

Rome (AP) - Tens of thousands of workers staged anti-government demonstrations for the second day, protesting against new taxes imposed by Signor. Fanfani's four-party coalition. Trains were stopped in Rome and Naples and there were calls for a general strike.

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## BR will cut Motorail to Scotland

British Rail is to reduce its Motorail services to Scotland by five after falling traffic last year (our Transport Editor writes).

But the London to Scotland Motorail routes remain the most popular, and on the remaining services cut-price railcards and some special fares will be introduced.

About 40,000 cars were carried on 24 routes last year, and BR hopes to carry at least as many on 19 routes this year.

Routes being cut are Newton Abbot to Inverness, Bristol to Inverness, York to Inverness, Ely to Stirling, and York to Stirling.

New fares include a £145 return (normal fare £195) for a car, two adults and two children, including tray meals and reserved first-class compartment, on the Euston to Stirling route. Use of a family railcard (not previously permitted) on the London to Carlisle run would reduce the fare for a car, two adults and two children from £137 to £119.

## Man questioned on hotel fire

Scotland Yard was questioning a man last night after 250 people were evacuated from the Hyde Park Hotel in London when a fire broke out on the third floor (John Withers writes).

Police and fire brigade officials said they believed that petrol had been poured down the corridor and set alight. An infra-red heat sensor was used for the first time in London to locate the fire.

## Inquiry into inquiries

An inquiry to examine whether the planning system is being overloaded by the size and number of inquiries is to be assessed by the Nuffield Foundation (David Walker writes).

Lord Flowers, the rector of Imperial College, and a committee of experts will undertake a two-year review of town and country planning. He said the planning system was originally meant to deal only with "little, local difficulties".

## Hunt for rapist who 'may kill'

West Yorkshire police hunting for a man who raped a young mother after forcing her into her own car and driving to the outskirts of Leeds, believe the man may kill if he is not caught (Ronald Kershaw writes).

During the attack the man, who had a Scottish accent, bound the woman and pushed her into the Leeds-Liverpool canal. However, she managed to escape.

## NUJ strike over dismissed editor

Journalists and printers at an Isle of Man newspaper group are staging a one-day strike today in protest at the dismissal of an editor for an article criticizing Lord Cockfield, the Secretary of State for Trade, who has a holiday home on the island.

Members of the National Union of Journalists decided on the action to back up their demands for the reinstatement of Mr William Dale, the editor of the *Weekly Times* and 30 members of the National Graphical Association volunteered to strike in sympathy, ensuring a day's shut down of the works.

## Actress dies

Mystic Monica, the actress who has a eleven-and-a-half-year run as Mrs Boyle in *Agatha Christie's The Mousetrap*, has died at the age of 90. She broke a leg before Christmas.

## Palme aide

Stockholm - Mr Mats Helstrom, a 40-year-old former foreign aid official, was yesterday appointed Foreign Trade Minister in Mr Olof Palme's Social Democratic Government.

## Brisk ride

Peking (Reuters) - Peking's taxi services are so badly run that a man whose wife was in labour had to rush her to hospital on a pedicab, a tricycle with room behind for two passengers, according to a letter in the official *Peking Daily*.

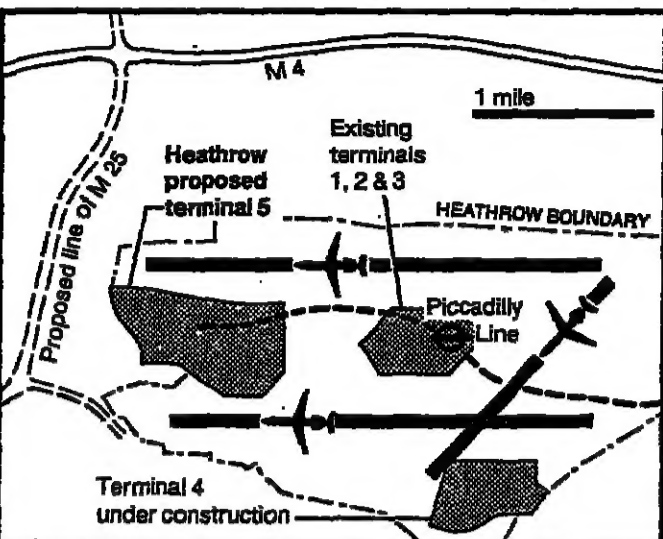
# Third-airport inquiry told that timewasters should be made to pay

By Hugh Clayton, Environment Correspondent

Confusion and delay awaited Mr Graham Eyre, QC, yesterday when he opened the Heathrow section of the inquiry into London's third airport. Mr Eyre began the 17th day of the record-breaking inquiry with a warning to timewasters.

He then heard that the affair might face new delay because of a dispute among councils about the siting of a sewage works. Mr Eyre said he would adjourn proceedings rather than change the timetable to suit participants who were needlessly late with evidence.

He would also make "robust" appeals to ministers to force timewasters to pay the entire



## Report urges longer teachers' courses

By Lucy Hodges, Education Correspondent

The length of time allotted to training teachers is inadequate and should be extended, Her Majesty's Inspectors of Schools say in a report published yesterday.

The discussion paper, which voices many of the concerns aired recently by both officials and Sir Keith Joseph, Secretary of State for Education and Science, says that both the three-year Bachelor of Education course (which takes the place of a degree) and the postgraduate Certificate of Education (taken by graduates) share the disadvantage of allocating only a year to professional training.

"This is a very short period in which to train any teacher, most particularly a primary teacher," the paper says. It suggests extending the one-year PGCE course by one month so that students complete 36 weeks and the introduction of a four-year BEd and BA/BSc courses with concurrent training.

The inspectors refer to previous research which found that much teaching in secondary schools was by teachers who were not well qualified. Similarly in primary schools, teachers were not prepared for the range of subjects they were teaching.

## 'Your baby or your gold' threat

Detectives were last night hunting two muggers on a south London council estate who confronted Mrs Gail Batty, a mother aged 19, with the ultimatum: "Your baby or your gold." Police fear that the Aylesbury estate in Walworth could be a new haunt for muggers from Brixton near by.

One detective said: "We do have the problem that excellent police work in Brixton is making them go elsewhere."

Mrs Batty is the latest victim at the estate which has seen a recent spate of muggings and robberies. She was standing in the lift lobby of her block on Monday afternoon with her daughter Lianne, five months old, when two black attackers approached.

She said: "They demanded to know if there was a baby in the pram and when I said 'yes' they told me 'either your baby or your gold'." She handed over two gold chains and her bracelet worth £250.

## US-EEC talks to avert trade war

Continued from page 1

International Affairs and Commodity Programmes, told the annual Oxford Farming Conference that a combination of misguided United States policies and unfair subsidized competition from the EEC meant more farms were threatened with foreclosure this year than during the depression of the 1930s.

Yesterday's talks in Washington which will be continued today were exploratory and dealt mainly with a review of the main product areas where the Americans would like to see European subsidies lowered.

The European delegation was headed by M. Claude Villard, Director General for Agriculture while Mr David McDonald, Deputy Trade Representative, led the American side.

could be expected from the present meeting except to set a specific date in February for the launching of a series of joint studies which will examine aspects of the Community's common agricultural policy.

The Americans have two main objectives. First they want the Europeans to agree to lower subsidies on wheat, flour, other grains, poultry and some other farm products. Second, they want the Europeans to institute a food storage programme similar to the surplus dairy and wheat storage programmes in the United States which would have the effect of raising producer prices.

The Administration is under great pressure from farm lobby groups to get tough with the Europeans. Results are not produced very soon the United States has let it be known that it may not only be forced to take steps against the Community but will also encourage the passage of protectionist legislation by Congress.

In a move to placate resident American farmers President Reagan yesterday unveiled a programme known as "payment-in-kind", which is intended to reduce the United States current huge food surplus and force producer prices up.

Farmers will be given surplus grain if they agree not to plant part of their crops this year. The Government hopes 25 million acres of land will be made idle.

Mr Hammer went further. He forecast in Oxford that the Reagan Administration would offer direct cash incentives to farmers to take up to half of all land out of production until a proper balance of supply and demand was restored.

between his clients and Buckinghamshire County Council about a sewage works. Mr Keene also represents Uxbridge District Council, the planning authority for Stanstead in Essex.

When Uxbridge learnt in 1980 that it faced a planning application to turn Stanstead airport into London's third international airport, it made an application of its own for a new terminal at Heathrow. By that time a site sought of the airport had been earmarked for a fourth terminal.

Uxbridge, supported by Essex, Hertfordshire and British Airways, decided to promote a fifth terminal on the site of the Perry Oaks sewage works to the west of the airport. Its subsequent attempt to move the works out of Greater London to a vacant site just across the boundary was blocked by Buckinghamshire. A planning appeal has been lodged against Buckinghamshire's blocking action. It is for ministers to decide how to handle the appeal.

Mr Keene said that a fifth terminal would make Heathrow large enough to meet likely extra demand for air travel towards the end of the century. British Airways said in written evidence that there would be no need for new hotels except those which had either passed or had been submitted to local planning processes.

## Computer weather forecasts for airlines

By Clive Cookson, Technology Correspondent

Air travellers can look forward to swifter, smoother flights from next year when a new world weather forecasting system for airlines, based on computers at the British and American meteorological offices, comes into operation.

The International Civil Aviation Organization (ICAO) has chosen the Bracknell weather centre and the United States National Weather Service in Washington to be its two world area forecasting centres, covering one another in case of breakdown.

The new system is to be phased in gradually from 1984, taking the place of the less sophisticated regional forecasting services used today. It will concentrate first on forecasts of upper-level winds and temperatures for up to six days ahead.

Commercial flight planners will greatly benefit from more accurate wind forecasts. For example, British Airways could save up to an hour and 10 tons of jet fuel on a Boeing 747 flight from London to Hongkong, by selecting the routes over Europe and Asia with the strongest tailwinds or weakest headwinds.

The Meteorological Office will use its new £4.5m Cyber 205 computer, one of the most powerful in the world, to supply the six-day forecasts. The American-made machine can solve equations for 15 different levels of the atmosphere worldwide. It was first used to produce forecasts during the Falklands conflict and became fully operational in September.

As the system develops, Bracknell will be able to feed its global computer forecasts directly into the airlines' flight-planning computers, using satellite transmissions.



Mr Philip Moore, York Minster's new Master of Music, rehearsing with the choir for his first evensong last night. He succeeds Dr Francis Jackson, who retired on his sixtieth birthday last October after 35 years in the post. Mr Moore, aged 39, a graduate of the Royal College of Music and Durham University, began his career as music master at Eton before becoming assistant organist at Canterbury and more recently principal organist at Guildford Cathedral.

## Communists in power struggle

By Rupert Morris

The latest financial crisis to threaten the future of the *Morning Star*, the official organ of the Communist Party of Great Britain, coincides with a power struggle within the party which could have profound implications for the future of the left in British politics.

If it cannot arrest its steadily declining circulation, the *Morning Star* could easily be forced to close by the end of the year. Mr Tony Chater, the editor, says it must add 3,000 to its daily circulation figure of 16,000 in the United Kingdom to achieve viability. The paper lost £100,000 last year, and could not survive a similar rate of loss for more than a year.

Ms Mary Rosser, the *Morning Star's* chief executive, revealed yesterday that the cooperative which owns the paper was urgently pursuing the possibility of printing other publications on its presses, for which purpose the paper might have to go labloid.

The Communist party executive has appointed Mr Gerry Cohen to work full-time on boosting circulation, and efforts will also be made to find new shareholders.

The decline in the fortunes of the *Morning Star* has coincided with the remarkable rise in influence of the party's monthly publication *Marxism Today*, a theoretical journal whose contributors have included not only communists but such leading figures on the left as Mr Wedgwood Benn.

Meanwhile, the appointment of Nina Temple, aged 26, the former general secretary of the Young Communist League, as the party's new head of press and publicity, announced in yesterday's *Morning Star*, represents a consolidation of the party's move away from its Marxist-Leninist traditions towards a less class-conscious philosophy developing among other European communist parties.

Leaders of the party in Britain are more or less equally divided between those who believe in mobilizing the work-

ing classes in somewhat less classical Marxist fashion, and those who wish to develop a modern theory of communism that encompasses minority movements.

Despite the party's declining membership - between 18,000 and 20,000 - it wields remarkable influence inside the trade union movement.

## Timex staff win praise

Timex management met the three local MPs, Dundee's Lord Provost, the Convenor of Tayside region and the deputy chairman of the Scottish Development Agency, in Dundee yesterday.

After the meeting, a spokesman for the company which is to stop making watches in Dundee, said that an important customer, Sinclair Research, thanked the staff for the output of computers, and looked forward to expanding its relations with Timex.

## Decision on Tatchell shocks Mellish

By Philip Webster, Political Reporter

Mr Michael Foot was yesterday accused of seeking peace in the Labour Party at any price by his decision to back Mr Peter Tatchell in the by-election at Southwark, Bermondsey.

The charge was levelled by Mr Robert Mellish, the former Labour chief whip whose resignation has caused the vacancy in the south London seat in several interviews which revealed the depth of his disappointment and bitterness at Mr Foot's change of stance.

"I am shocked that Mr Foot has not continued the fight that he himself started," Mr Mellish said. Mr Foot had given in to pressure from the Left because of his "intense desire almost at any price to get peace in the Labour Party," he added. "I respect him for trying to get

peace in the Labour Party but not at any price."

Mr Mellish's remarks came as the hard left celebrated the national executive's about-turn on Mr Tatchell, seeing it as the augury of a possible similar climbdown on the moves to expel leading supporters of the Militant Tendency from the party.

It was contrary to the constitution since organizations could be declared ineligible only by conference decisions and the decision of the 1973 conference to abolish the proscribed list was still in force. It also pointed to the inconsistency of inviting Militant on the one hand to apply for registration on the register of non-affiliated groups, and then to go ahead and declare them ineligible for affiliation.

It emerged last night that the Labour Party's organization sub-committee on Monday was still in the process of taking any immediate action

## Attention on runner-up in chess contest

With Vaganian long since assured of first prize in the ICL grandmaster tournament at Hastings attention is concentrated on the question of who will gain second prize. (Harry Golombek writes).

The results of the two adjourned games from round 12 were: Gurevich ½ Henley ½, 43 moves, and Tukmakov ½ Flanck ½, 57 moves.

The standings now are: Vaganian 10, 100 points; 1. Flanck and 2. Henley, 95 points; 3. Tukmakov, 90 points; 4. Gurevich 85, 5. Farrow 80, 6. Littlewood and 7. Short, 75 points; 8. 100 points; 9. 100 points; 10. 100 points.

Perhaps the most important game in the last round today is that between the Yugoslav grandmaster Keres and the 17-year-old international master Nigel Short who has returned to form by winning his last two games.

The game for the runner-up in the final British Bridge Trial took place in Birmingham over the weekend and although creating some surprises, the selectors must have been relieved at the clear cut nature of the results.

The winners were: 1. John G. H. Dunlop and 2. G. H. Dunlop, 3. G. H. Dunlop and 4. G. H. Dunlop, 5. G. H. Dunlop and 6. G. H. Dunlop, 7. G. H. Dunlop and 8. G. H. Dunlop, 9. G. H. Dunlop and 10. G. H. Dunlop.

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## Public services unions resigned to 4½% deal

By David Felton, Labour Reporter

A target of four and a half per cent for pay increases in the public services was set for unions last night when leaders of one million local authority manual workers accepted that council employers will make no further improvement in their pay offer.

The offer, which mirrors the second stage of the National Health Service settlement, will be regarded as a minimum rate for other large groups in the public services. This includes 530,000 white collar civil servants who yesterday presented their own pay claim to the Government.

That dual level claim is for a £12 a week flat rate increase across the board for all civil servants earning less than £5,264 a year and a 10 per cent increase for higher paid civil servants earning up to £9,758 a year. Union leaders will also seek a minimum weekly wage of £85. Meanwhile, the executive of the biggest union in the water and sewerage industry yesterday authorized industrial action unless the employers improve a 4 per cent pay offer to 29,000 manual workers.

The unions in the industry are due to meet on Monday to decide when the action should start and what form it should take but it was understood last night that fresh pay negotiations are likely to begin tomorrow in an attempt to

avert a damaging national strike.

The executive of the General Municipal Trades Union, while giving backing for industrial action, insisted that all three unions should take steps to ensure that public health was not threatened and that essential water users were supplied.

In the seven hours of pay talks covering the local authority workers, the employers raised their initial 3 per cent pay offer for four and a half per cent but they would not accept anything less than the health workers have been promised for this year.

All the unions will hold consultations with their members before February 11.

The offer, which will add £110m to the local authority's pay bill, will mean that basic pay will rise from £63.65 a week to £66.90 and for the highest paid group, from £78.10 to £81.35.

## Science report

## A cancer gene that lives up to its name

By the staff of Nature

Evidence that a so-called cancer gene really lives up to its name has been published by five independent American research teams. Each has demonstrated that the gene is located on that end of a chromosome which is frequently broken off and exchanged with the end of another chromosome in certain cancer cells of the immune system of mouse and man.

The human disease is Burkitt lymphoma, largely confined to African children. Microscopic examination of the chromosomes of the malignant cells of Burkitt lymphoma has revealed that the end of the chromosome designated number 8 has frequently been exchanged with one of three other chromosomes. Evidence from three teams, drawn from most of the important centres of cancer research in the United States, now locates the c-myc cancer gene to precisely that fragment of chromosome 8 that is exchanged.

Furthermore, the team, led by Dr Philip Leder of Harvard Medical School and Dr Stuart Aaronson of the National Cancer Institute in Maryland, has proved that in some cases the chromosomal exchange has indeed taken c-myc away from chromosome 8 and placed it close to a gene that is involved in the production of antibodies on chromosome 14. That is no coincidence because the malignant cells of Burkitt lymphoma are antibody-producing cells.

A parallel story has been developed for mouse plasma cytomas, also tumours of antibody-producing cells. Again, c-myc has been located on precisely that fragment of a chromosome (number 15) which is frequently exchanged with the end of one of the chromosomes that carries an antibody gene.

Dr Michael Cole and his group from St Louis University School of Medicine have gone on to show the consequences of that exchange. The c-myc gene ends up back to front to the antibody gene to which it becomes attached. And, presumably as a consequence, it produces a shorter than normal messenger molecule - the molecule that underlies the production of a protein according to the instructions encoded in the gene.

The finger of suspicion thus firmly points at c-myc as playing a central role in the conversion of a normal antibody-producing cell into a malignant one, once there has been an exchange of chromosome ends. The exchange is presumably triggered by a carcinogen - possibly a virus in Burkitt lymphoma and injected mineral oil or an implanted plastic disc in experimental plasmacytomas of mice.

There is, however, a long way to go before the case against c-myc is established. First, there is a lack of consistency in the precise new location of the c-myc gene and there is also emerging a very varied picture of relaxation's consequences for the molecular messenger produced from c-myc.

More importantly, it is still pure supposition that the product of the altered c-myc gene can convert a cell to a malignant state.

Source: Proceedings of the National Academy of Sciences, vol. 79, pages 7824, 7827 and 7842; Cell vol 31, page 443; Science vol 218, page 1319.

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## Two drown in car plunge

Miss Julie Pritchard of Blacon, Chester, and Mr Colin Rigby from Hoole, who drowned when their car plunged into the swollen River Dee, near the centre of Chester. Their bodies were recovered yesterday by police divers after a three-hour search.

The couple, who were engaged were inside the vehicle when it ran 20ft down a steep embankment and sank in the river.

A police spokesman said the force of the water would probably have kept the car doors closed and the ferocity of the tide would have made it

difficult for anyone to escape.

The couple became engaged last summer and were to be married in April next year. They met while working together at Tesco's supermarket in Chester.

Mr Robert Pritchard, the dead girl's father, said: "They used to like to drive down to the river and listen to a cassette while they sat and planned their future."

Police are investigating the reason the car went into the river. There were reports that screaming was heard from the car as it rolled towards the river, and a woman passenger was seen trying to get out.



## Jeweller who vanished with £2m gems leaves wife mystified

By Stewart Tepper, Crime Reporter

The wife of a Midlands jeweller, who is being sought by police after he vanished leaving his shops stripped of hundreds of thousands of pounds of jewellery, said yesterday she returned from holiday "baffled" to find him gone.

Mr Robert Chatwin, aged 43, disappeared last week and yesterday Mrs Carolyn Chatwin said: "I do not know where he is. I am as much in the dark as anyone. I have been on holiday in America since December 28. Mrs Chatwin, a director of her husband's firm, said: "When I came home on Monday night the house was empty and there was a note from my husband."

Mrs Chatwin returned to the family home, a cottage at Wainman, Warwickshire, with her two daughters. She refused to discuss the contents of the note and was interviewed by the police, who suspect Mr Chatwin is in Spain.

In a statement the West Midlands police said that "Det Supl Harold West, head of the force's commercial branch, had taken over investigations into affairs at Sutton Goldenhill, the centre of a chain of shops in the West Midlands."

The police would not discuss the investigation or the amount of money which could be involved. Some reports sug-

gested up to £2m was involved in missing jewellery.

Yesterday a number of Mr Chatwin's employees complained that salary cheques issued before Christmas were not being honoured by the banks. Two watch firms said they were owed more than £70,000 for watches which had been supplied.

The police were called in on Monday when the staff returned from a week's holiday, during which Mr Chatwin said he intended to take stock to find display cabinets empty and shops left in each of the six shops. In one the manager was told stock had been taken so that a valuation could be carried out.

Mr Chatwin, according to reports, was seen by neighbours at his home driving away with a caravan attached to his car. It is thought he may have crossed to France, driving from there to Spain.

Spanish police have been asked to search for him by West Midlands police, who have also put out an alert at Channel ports.

Mr Chatwin has a 45ft yacht which is in dry dock at Santander in northern Spain for repairs.



Mr Chatwin, who disappeared, and his wife

## Insurance on cost of divorce

By Frances Gibb

Legal Affairs Correspondent  
An insurance scheme under which people can insure themselves against legal costs, including those of divorce and legal separation, was launched yesterday.

The scheme, announced two months after the inauguration of a similar project by a consortium of insurers led by Sun Alliance, is thought to be the first on the market to cover divorce costs.

Announcing the scheme in London yesterday Mr Brian Raincock, managing director of Legal Benefits, a member of the Legal Protection Group of insurers, said: "With the number of legal proceedings increasing by some 15 per cent in all parts of the law, the need for assistance becomes more pressing."

The policy, like others on the market, aims at providing access to the law for those who do not qualify for legal aid, yet are not wealthy enough to go to law entirely at their own expense.

For premiums of between £80 to £120 a year, cover for most kinds of legal disputes can be obtained for between £5,000 to £25,000, for each claim, up to a limit of £250,000 a year.

The premiums are higher than that of the Sun Alliance policy at £66 a year, which is backed by the law societies of England and Scotland, and that run by the DAS legal expenses scheme (Deutscher Automobil Schutz of Munich) at £49.50. But Legal Benefits claims its cover is more comprehensive, including both divorce and all (not just certain) tribunals.

Disputes covered might include faulty workmanship by builders, pursuit of an action against a shop for defective goods; disputes with insurance companies; action over negligent medical treatment, suing squatters or opposing compulsory purchase orders.

Divorce cover does not include the first year of the policy's life. In the second year parties can obtain up to £250 between them and in the third year, up to £1,000 between them.

Legal costs not covered include: criminal defence costs, conveyancing costs or costs of making a will, although cover does extend to any disputes concerning the sale or purchase of property or the execution of a will.

## Fight to free street badminton player

From Our Correspondent, Sheffield

A campaign to release a law lecturer, whose game of badminton in the street landed him in jail, was being launched yesterday.

Friends of David Crystal-Kirk were planning an appeal after Sheffield magistrates jailed him on Monday for 14 days for contempt after his appearance in court ended in uproar. Local MPs will also be asked to take up the case.

Crystal-Kirk's two weeks' sentence in Leeds prison came as the climax to his campaign to bring attention to Sheffield's outdated by-laws. It was under one of them, "forbidding the playing of games in the street, that he was fined £10."

"He then told the court that the fine would be paid 'over my dead body'." Mr Jack Stovin, the chairman of the bench,



Mr Crystal-Kirk: Outdated by-laws campaign.

ordered him to be temporarily detained to cool down after Mr Crystal-Kirk also claimed the hearing had been "farical and contemptuous."

But when he reappeared handcuffed to a policeman he refused to answer the contempt charge and was jailed.

Yesterday, Miss Lindy Schawmsmith, a residential welfare worker and a close friend of Crystal-Kirk, said: "We are horrified by what has happened. David lives and breathes the law... He has helped to write explanatory booklets and pamphlets on the law and gives free legal advice at community centres... He is always prepared to champion the underdog. But now he is being treated as a common criminal."

Crystal-Kirk, of Agdon Road, Nether Edge, Sheffield, a law lecturer at the Sheffield Polytechnic, had pleaded not guilty to playing badminton in the street on April 28 last year, to the annoyance of a road user.

Sheffield magistrates last night imprisoned Crystal-Kirk for a further 28 days for assaulting a police officer.

He pleaded guilty to assaulting Constable Robert Willis and was ordered to pay him £20 compensation. The attack occurred after he was sentenced on Monday.

He told the court: "I regret this immensely and I shall regret it for a long time."

## Villagers not wreckers vicar says

The Rev Louis Coulson, Vicar of Hartland, north Devon, yesterday defended villagers described as "wreckers and looters" after the stranded coaster Hohanna was picked clean.

He is upset that the name of the village has been besmirched since the stranding of the ship on New Year's Eve. "It is grossly unfair. There were far more wreckers and robbers than the entire population of Hartland," he said.

Describing villagers as warm-hearted, open and friendly, he added: "There may well have been one or two people from Hartland involved. But the overwhelming majority were from elsewhere, from Bristol to Penzance."

Mr Coulson's defence of his parishioners coincides with a joint appeal by Devon and Cornwall Police, the Department of Trade and the Customs and Excise for people who took property from the Hohanna to tell the Receiver of Wreck, or they would be liable for prosecution.

Mr Gordon Clayton, head Receiver of Wreck for the South-west, said in Plymouth that by the end of last week about two dozen people had handed over items taken from the Hohanna. "There are certainly a few dozen more who have not yet done so."

## Plea to move Ripper after jail attack

From Our Correspondent, Bradford

The family of Peter Sutcliffe, the Yorkshire Ripper, yesterday criticized prison authorities after a violent attack on the man who killed 13 women. The attack, with a piece of jagged glass, brought new demands for Sutcliffe to be moved from Parkhurst Prison to a top security mental hospital.

It was revealed yesterday that Sutcliffe, who was imprisoned for life in 1981, has been classed as insane by prison and Home Office psychiatrists. Six psychiatrists were prepared to give evidence at his trial at the Central Criminal Court, supporting the claim that Sutcliffe was seriously ill mentally but the court rejected his plea of diminished responsibility.

In spite of requests that he should be moved to a secure mental hospital such as Broadmoor, Mr William Whitelaw, the Home Secretary, announced late last year that Sutcliffe would stay in Parkhurst on the Isle of Wight in the public interest.

The prison psychiatrist, Dr David Cooper and Professor John Gunn, who was called in by the Home Office, have both certified Sutcliffe as being mentally ill, under the Mental Health Act, it was confirmed yesterday.

It was also learnt yesterday that the man who attacked

Sutcliffe, causing deep gashes in his face, is also on the "insane" list, and is awaiting transfer to Broadmoor. The Home Office announced yesterday that Sutcliffe would stay in Parkhurst and said Hampshire police were investigating the attack.

Sutcliffe's sister Maureen said yesterday at her home in Bingley near Bradford: "We expected much better treatment than this for Peter. He should be protected in prison and not be open to attacks like this."

"We have always said that Peter was mentally ill and should be locked up for life. But he should be in a mental unit where he can be cared for and be safe and people be safe from him."

Sutcliffe was yesterday in the prison hospital where several stitches were put in a gaping wound. His eyesight was not affected and he was said to be in no danger. Mr Kerry Macgill, his solicitor, said: "The prison doctor, who is employed by the Home Office, and the visiting professor have sectionalized Sutcliffe under the Mental Health Act. Moves will continue to get him transferred to a secure psychiatric unit."

Sutcliffe's wife Sonia, from whom he is legally separated, was not at her home in Garden Lane, Heston, Bradford, yesterday.

## Peace camp women win votes fight

Women peace campaigners who are camped outside RAF Greenham Common in Berkshire, were claiming an historic victory yesterday after nine of them won the right to vote in local and national elections at Greenham.

They announced their intention to put up an anti-nuclear candidate when the Greenham ward, now held by the Conservatives, is contested in the district council elections in May. They will also be able to vote when Newbury's Conservative MP, Mr Michael McNair-Wilson, seeks re-election.

The women took their case to an electoral registration court in Newbury on December 22 after Mr Michael Gibbons, prospective Conservative district councillor for Greenham, objected to their names appearing on the provisional register of local electors.

The decision was announced yesterday by West Berkshire's electoral returning officer, Mr James Turner, who is also chief administrative officer of the council. He presided at the day-long hearing.

He said he was overruling Mr Gibbons' objections and allowing the women's names to appear on the register of electors, to be published on February 16.

## Irish double murder trial delay

From Our Correspondent Dublin

The trial of Malcolm MacArthur, who is accused of two murders and other offences, was put back to today after a brief hearing in Dublin yesterday. The postponement came after a defence application for more time to examine recently produced prosecution documents.

Mr MacArthur was arrested last August in the home of Mr Patrick Connolly, the former Irish Attorney General.

The accused man is charged with murdering last year a nurse in Phoenix Park and a farmer in Co. Offaly, with aggravated burglary and with having a gun with intent to commit a robbery.

## Coroner praises policewoman

Mr John Budd, the Blackpool coroner, yesterday praised policewoman Angela Bradley, aged 23, one of the officers who drowned in last week's sea tragedy off Blackpool, when he opened and adjourned the inquest on her until February 4.

It was a particularly poignant case because it involved the death of a brave girl in heroic circumstances, he said. Her body was found by anglers near Fleetwood.

## Ambush escape by RUC driver

A Royal Ulster Constabulary reservist had a narrow escape yesterday when he was ambushed while driving six of his colleagues to work in Lurgan, Co. Armagh. A gunman opened fire when he stopped his minibus to pick up a passenger at Teghanavan estate.

In Belfast, a member of the RUC was shot and injured in an accidental shooting at a road check on Monday night.

## TV botanist to risk jailing

David Bellamy the television botanist, said that he expected to celebrate his fiftieth birthday next week in jail. He flies to Tasmania today to join protesters trying to stop a hydro electric project which will flood an unspoiled nature reserve in Franklin Valley.

Two hundred demonstrators have been imprisoned and Mr Bellamy said: "I expect I will become a jailbird."

## £20m for phones

British Telecom has announced a £20m programme to modernize the telephone exchanges of 400 rural communities around Britain. The new exchanges using advanced microelectronics will allow for short-code dialling an automatic call diversion.

## Veterans' day

More than 100 survivors of the cruiser Manchester, sunk by German torpedoes in the Mediterranean in 1942, were special guests of the captain and crew of the newly-commissioned guided missile destroyer Manchester at Portsmouth yesterday.

## Ministry misses Knoydart bidding

By Ronald Faux

No acceptable offer for the 50,000 acres of Knoydart in the Scottish Highlands was received yesterday when the bids were opened by the estate agents handling the sale to Edinburgh. Surprisingly, no offer was received from the Ministry of Defence, which has expressed interest in acquiring the estate as a military training area even though the ministry has put in a notice of planning development with the Highland Regional Council.

A brief statement yesterday from the ministry said they may pursue their interest when commercial and planning development becomes clear. No explanation was given of why a bid has not been made on what was supposed to be the last chance of offers.

Conservation groups and outdoor organizations are strongly opposed to the 80 sq miles of countryside becoming a military training area. It is understood that some of the bids received came from groups which are seeking to retain the area as natural countryside, to which the public has a right of way.

One consortium is seeking a dozen partners who would pay £200,000 each towards turning Knoydart into a sporting estate. Some of the bidders, it is understood, may require extra time to raise the money and support.

The asking price for the estate which has 30 miles of coast and a deer forest, is for offers over £1.95m. The agents, Knight, Frank and Rutley, said no acceptable offer had been made

but negotiations were still under way with interested parties. It was hoped that a satisfactory sale could soon be achieved.

Major Nigel Chamberlayne-Macdonald, of Chancellors Ford near Southampton, has owned the estate for about 10 years and is regarded as a caring "laird" who has carried out many sensible developments and improvements to the land across which run a number of public rights of way which are popular among walkers and enthusiasts. The Scottish Wildlife Group, the British Mountaineering Council and other bodies concerned with stopping military acquisition of the area, have said they will press for a public inquiry, although the Ministry has said that there would be no artillery firing.

## Seals threaten fish off Yorkshire coast

By Ronald Kershaw

The sighting of a seal in the river Wharfe, about 60 miles from the mouth of the Humber, has confirmed fears of the Yorkshire Water Authority (YWA) that the number of seals off the Yorkshire coast is increasing. Dr John Shillcock, the authority's fisheries officer, said that incidents of seals taking salmon in nets at sea had risen and more seals would appear in the river system in future as they followed the fish.

Dr Shillcock said that while netmen were legally entitled to shoot seals in the vicinity of their nets, the YWA did not have the authority to undertake a cull.

## Club go-ahead

Nottingham City Council's scheme to convert part of a building into a social club for West Indians at a cost of £240,000 is to go ahead despite opposition from residents. The club will be sound-proofed.


## £1m vault to beat the burglars

Britain's first purpose-built safe deposit centre opens in London next week.

According to Mr Frank McTigue, the managing director of Safe Deposit Centres Ltd, the demand for such a centre is a response to the 150,000 burglaries in London during 1981, the rising cost of taking preventive action and of insurance, and the inconvenience of using bank safe deposits.

The centre in Knightsbridge cost more than £1m to build, and its shareholders include Legal and General, Imperial Life of Canada, Castle Finance (a subsidiary of Norwich Union) and Scruttons plc. A second centre will open in St John's Wood, north London, in the spring.

The Knightsbridge vault has walls and ceilings 2ft thick and the floor is more than 13ft thick. Six differing locks operate the seven ton vault door, which requires three members of staff to open it.

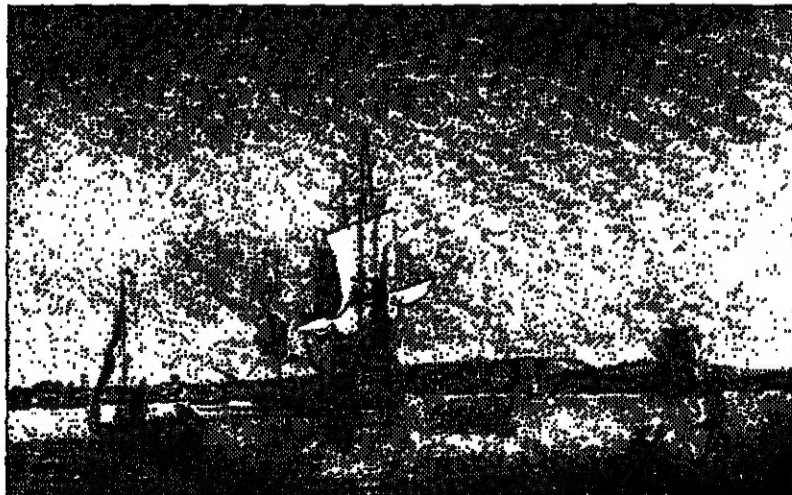


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## Bomb test cancer deaths 'higher than expected'

By a Staff Reporter

Recent deaths from leukaemia among ex-servicemen who were present at the series of British nuclear weapons tests in the 1950s are two and a half times the average for their age-group, it is claimed in a BBC Television investigation to be screened tonight on Nationwide.

After a broadcast appeal last year, researchers collected 105 case histories of alleged cancer and related illnesses. They were analysed by Dr Alice Mary Stewart, an epidemiologist and senior research fellow in cancer statistics, of Birmingham University, who has concluded that the incidence of cancer is much higher than expected.

The researchers have identified nine ex-servicemen present at the tests who have died since 1976 of leukaemia and related diseases. About 6,000 young servicemen took part in the test programme, and Dr Stewart said yesterday that the number of deaths for a similar sized sample covering a similar age group in such a period

would normally be less than four.

The number of deaths is regarded as significant, as they were discovered among the relatively small numbers who responded to the Nationwide appeal. The real total, it is claimed, could be much higher.

The Ministry of Defence has always claimed, and continues to do so, that deaths from cancer among those involved in the test programme has been no higher than the national average. In the past ten years six victims, or their families, have brought claims for compensation against the ministry, but none has succeeded.

Last year, for the first time, the widow of one of the test servicemen who died from cancer was awarded a war widow's pension by the Department of Health and Social Security, but the case was not recognized by the defence ministry.



# Green Paper views on union democracy

The Government is inviting views on the issue raised in the Green Paper on democracy in trade unions by April 8. Introducing it yesterday Mr Norman Tebbit, Secretary of State for Employment (right), said:

There is widespread concern in the country about the way in which trade unions are run. Successful soundings of public opinion have clearly shown the strong feeling that trade unions ought to be democratic institutions responsive to the views and wishes of their members. However, many unions still fail to ballot their members on even the most major decisions affecting them, such as the choice of their leaders or the calling of strikes.

Television has shown the mass meetings sometimes packed with outsiders where dubious decisions are taken on a show of hands which affect the livelihood of thousands. Television cannot show the secret meetings at which unrepresentative minorities plot the trade union elections to ensure that positions of great power are filled by people elected on a tiny percentage of the available vote. These practices offend fair-minded people and are incompatible with our democratic traditions.

Trade unions have had the opportunity to reform their procedures voluntarily, they have been offered help to reform themselves but many of those who control them continue to disregard the growing demands of their own members. Let alone those of the general public.

The Green Paper considers the case for legislation requiring the use of secret ballots in the internal elections of trade unions. If all trade unions adopted this practice,

at least in the election of their governing bodies, it would go a long way towards making their leaders more representative of the views of their members.

Similarly, if all trade unions were to take the views of their members through secret ballot before embarking on industrial action, many unnecessary and damaging strikes could be avoided.

Another area of great concern is the political activities of trade unions, often carried on with scant regard for the wishes of individual members. In particular, I believe we should examine the rules governing the payment of the political levy and find a way of giving individuals the right to review and confirm the political objects supported by their union. I would not, however, propose to make any changes in this area effective until after a general election.

In publishing this Green Paper the Government is seeking an informed and wide ranging public discussion on a number of proposals for change which have been suggested. Reforms imposed by law must be workable. They must command general respect and support and must be enforceable. In some areas there may be no effective legislative path to reform, in others there are no doubt problems about legislation, but they must be grasped and overcome if we are to move in step with public opinion.

This Green Paper is about restoring democracy in trade unions. Surely nobody can argue against the principle. I very much hope that everyone concerned, but particularly the trade unions, will contribute fully to the discussion.

Leading article, page 11



## Points from earlier Acts

**Mr James Prior's Employment Act, 1980:**  
Public money for trade union elections;  
Increase in compensation for workers dismissed because of closed shops to £16,000;  
Ballots must show 80 per cent majority in favour of a closed shop if employers are to be immune from complaints that workers were unfairly dismissed for not joining union;  
Trade union immunities removed from workers picketing other than own employer's premises;  
Trade unionists not to strike other than in their own place of work or in one directly supplying to, or receiving goods or services from that place of work.

**Mr Norman Tebbit's Employment Act, 1982:**  
Substantial increase in compensation for people unfairly dismissed for not belonging to a union in a closed shop;  
Outlawed "union labour only" contracts drawn up by local authorities;  
Allows unions, as opposed to merely trade unionists, to be sued for damages of up to £250,000 if strikes are unlawful;  
Curbs political strikes by restricting immunity from civil action to industrial action "wholly or mainly" about pay and conditions.

## The duty to guard against the abuse of power

Much public concern has been voiced about the need for trade unions to become more democratic and responsive to the wishes of their members. In the case of many unions the role and influence of the rank and file seems to be minimal and all too often it is evident that the policies which are being pursued do not reflect the views and interests of the members.

It is because trade unions have refused the opportunity to reform themselves voluntarily that the possibility of legislation has now to be considered. The Employment Act 1980 enables unions to claim back the costs of postal ballots on various matters from public funds, but no unions affiliated to the Trades Union Congress have availed themselves of these funds and the opportunity to extend members' rights at small cost to the unions themselves has been thrown away.

The Government has a special duty to safeguard the interests of citizens who have been coerced into union membership as a direct result of the spread of "closed shops".

Public confidence is bound to be lacking if individual members are denied a fair opportunity to register their views on all matters which directly concern them.

Consultation is necessary to ensure that the case for statutory reform is justified and that any changes suggested will work in practice.

### Secret ballots for union elections

There is undoubtedly widespread concern about the electoral arrangements of trade unions.

In many trade union elections the proportion of the eligible membership who actually vote is extremely low.

Union rules differ widely on election procedures, and some are quite unspecific on the subject. This opens up the possibility, for example, of a union's governing body having power under the rules to draw up its own preferred method of election procedure and then selecting one best suited to securing its own re-election.

The more undemocratic the arrangements, the more difficult it must be for the union members to secure the rule changes needed to introduce more democratic processes.

The courts can and do provide remedies on proof of particular malpractices. But unless trade union election procedures are as far as possible proof against irregularities, there will remain the suspicion that a few proven cases of malpractice are the visible sign of a more disquieting state of affairs.

**The case for legislation**

Any legislative steps which are taken must provide a full opportunity for unions to take the initiative, with the support and involvement of their members, in introducing measures to secure arrangements. But without legislation it is clear that the impetus to reform will continue to be lacking.

Legislative intervention to secure secrecy in trade union ballots is

already recognized and accepted by trade unions.

Any legislation must take into account the wide variety and complexity of existing electoral arrangements.

The question of the basis for the exercise of representative authority arises at every level of a trade union's structure.

Common to all trade unions, however, is a governing body and some form of national lay conference. Constitutionally the ultimate authority in policy-making may lie with the national conference, but in practice power usually lies with the governing body whose existence is continuous throughout the year and whose responsibility it is to take day-to-day decisions.

It is this body which is normally regarded as providing the leadership of the union, and it is this body, whether called the national executive committee or bearing some other name, which is normally elected to discharge its functions as established for it under the rules of the union. The period for which members of such bodies are elected is known to vary from one year to five years.

The rules of a number of trade unions do not provide for direct elections by the members for the candidates of their choice.

The three basic methods by which the governing body is elected are by show of hands; voting by ballot box at the place of work or at branch meetings; and voting by postal ballot.

Voting by ballot box overcomes the more obvious problems associated with voting by show of hands and reduces the risks of manipulation. But much will depend upon the actual arrangements adopted and the degree of secrecy ensured.

The return of ballot papers through the post can remove many of the problems previously described, but some remain.

The assistance of an independent scrutineer to dispatch the ballot papers to the homes of individual members and to count them can further ensure secrecy and the avoidance of any interference.

Once an accurate record of the membership and their home addresses is available and arrangements made for its maintenance, it should eventually be possible for fully postal ballots to be held at most levels within a union.

It may be thought that a general secretary or president whose post is elective in the first instance should be required to offer himself for re-election every five years rather than present - enjoy his office "for life" or at least until retirement age.

There would seem to be four possible broad approaches to be considered:

(a) Legislation, by prescribing standard provisions, might directly require changes in trade unions' rules and electoral arrangements.

(b) The legislation might require trade unions to secure approval of their rules and arrangements.

(c) The legislation might lay down the principles to be followed in the conduct of all trade union elections in order to secure a statutory right for union members.

(b) The legislation might more directly establish the way in which elections should be held and provide a remedy for union members themselves if they were not.

In the possible approaches to legislation outlined above the statutory requirements could ultimately be enforceable in the courts.

The sanctions currently available to the courts for a significant breach of its order are those for contempt. Even after a breach of an order, the court would need discretion to determine how significant this was and, if it was invidious or minor, whether it could be ignored. On the other hand, if the trade union continued to refuse to comply with the court order, there would be continuing contempt which might result in higher fines, enforceable if necessary, through sequestration of assets.

Possible alternative sanctions:

(a) Removing from named trade union officials their "executive status".

(b) Freezing the assets of the trade union.

(c) Deposit of trade union funds in court.

(d) Loss of trade union privileges.

### Ballots before strikes

Few things have done more to lower public regard for trade union than the spectacle of strike decisions being taken by a show of hands at stage-managed mass meetings to which outsiders may be admitted and where dissenters may be intimidated.

The argument of principle for strike ballots is simple and unanswerable.

A power for the Government to seek an order to impose a strike ballot existed in this country between 1971 and 1974. It was exercised only once in the British Rail dispute of 1972 when an official vote-to-rule and overtime ban had already seriously disrupted services. On an 85 per cent turnout, the vote was overwhelmingly in favour of industrial action.

The idea of legislating for a "triggered" ballot - that is a ballot invoked by a certain proportion of the members of a trade union - has attracted more interest. Such legislation would provide union members with an opportunity to challenge and test the support for a decision of the union executive to call an official strike or some other form of industrial action.

The simplest approach would be to allow any employer whose employees were actually on strike to call for a ballot of his own employees. Some employers already have experience of holding their own ballots. One further possibility would be for the Government to make available funds for employers to hold strike ballots in circumstances where unions have refused to ballot their members.

### Political activities of unions

Since the 1860s, if not earlier, trade unions have used their funds to pursue political purposes.

In 1909, however, in the case of *The Amalgamated Society of Railway Servants v Osborne*, the House of Lords determined that the statutory definition of a trade union then to be found in the Trade Union Acts, 1871 and 1876 did not cover political objects and that their pursuit by unions was therefore unlawful.

This decision of the House of Lords was set aside by the Trade Union Act 1913 which, as subsequently amended, still effectively determines the conditions on which trade unions can engage in political activities. The Act may be said to be based upon two main principles which, in the Government's view, still remain valid today:

(a) That trade unions should, if they so choose, be able to pursue their members' interests through political organizations;

(b) That no trade union member should be obliged to support financially any political organization if he does not want to.

One of the most important elements in the 1913 Act - the system of "contracting-out" - was replaced by a system of "contracting-in" for 19 years between 1927 and 1946. Since then its fairness in terms of the second of the principles set out above has been increasingly questioned.

### Contracting-out

An analysis of the available information on those unions which have political funds gives rise to serious doubts whether the statutory requirements for contracting-out work satisfactorily in practice in all unions.

The most likely explanation must be that for one reason or another contracting-out is more difficult for the individual member in some unions than it is in others. There is evidence that many trade unions do not take adequate steps to ensure that their members know that they can contract-out or how they can do so.

There is evidence that the compounding of normal contributions and the political levy reduces the likelihood of members being aware that they are contributing to the political fund.

Trade unions were truly voluntary associations might be argued that those who join them should be prepared to accept all the existing rules, practices and objects of their union. On the other hand, employees might well want to join a union for the benefits and protection it might afford, and yet be wholly opposed to the union's political objectives.

Contracting-out would be to retained trade unions to do more to ensure that their members are aware of their ability to contract-out.

It is clearly unsatisfactory that there should be marked differences of practices between trade unions in their accounting arrangements and trade unions have used their funds to pursue political purposes.

**The check-off and the political levy**

"Check-off" is the voluntary system whereby a trade union and an employer agree that the employer collects employees' union subscriptions directly from their wages on behalf of the union. It has been estimated that some 50 per cent-70 per cent of union members have their subscriptions collected in this way. There is no statutory obligation to list separately the political fund element of trade union dues.

(a) Use of the check-off can mean that the union member is unaware that he is making a regular political contribution.

(b) Employers are often unwilling to vary the deduction from wages for those who have chosen to contract-out, claiming that the administrative costs and the inconvenience are too great.

(c) Because the check-off operates automatically it deprives the individual member of his opportunity to decide each time the political fund contribution becomes due whether to refuse to pay it.

Accordingly the following possibilities are worth consideration:

(a) To make unlawful collection of political contributions through the check-off. Trade unions would then have to make their own arrangements for collection.

(b) To make use of the check-off unlawful in respect of political contributions of members who were either contracted-out or, as the case may be, had chosen not to contract-in.

(c) To require employers to show political contributions as a separate item on pay statements so that union members are reminded regularly of this commitment.

The Government has already offered talks with the trade union movement to consider whether it can help in the achievement of the necessary reforms. However, no response has been forthcoming. Accordingly this Green Paper examines three areas in which legislation might be considered:

(a) Secret ballots for elections in trade unions;

(b) Secret ballots before strikes; and

(c) Measures to bring up to date the Trade Union Act 1913 and in particular to replace contracting-out by contracting-in.

None of the possibilities considered is straightforward or simple class and the oppressed can recognize themselves.

At least 15 people died in the upheaval on December 8, including a former sports minister, the head of the Bar Association, lawyers, university staff, four journalists and a leading trade unionist. The Army maintains they were shot while trying to escape, and denies that as many as 40 people were executed and some tortured.

Colonel Bouterse claimed that unnamed foreign countries were implicated in the sixth coup attempt since a group of young officers seized power in February 1980, after a dispute over pay and conditions.

He blamed "countries that have interests here and who do not wish our revolutionary process to achieve success. These countries see that as a danger to their interests".

Whether the December killings were deliberate or the result of panic is not clear. But reaction in the Caribbean has been fiercely hostile, with condemnations from the press, moderate trade unions and governments.

Jamaica said to be "out-

## Mexican opposition seizes town halls in poll fraud protest

From John Carlin, Mexico City

Supporters of opposition political parties have stormed and occupied town halls all over Mexico during the past five weeks. The four leading opposition parties contend that at local elections held on December 5, Mexico's ruling Institutional Revolutionary Party (PRI) won 50 municipalities by fraudulent means.

According to the official results, the party of President Miguel de la Madrid, which has not lost a general election in half a century, won 96 per cent of last month's 476 municipal elections.

Since the elections, 40 town halls have been occupied by opposition supporters, provoking several violent clashes with the police and between rival political groups.

According to confirmed reports, at least 10 people have been killed and 300 injured in the clashes which, in most cases, have taken place when police tried to expel the town hall invaders.

### Surinam's 'true revolution'

## Colonel faces bleak future despite crushing coup

From Jeremy Taylor, Port of Spain

Lieutenant-Colonel Desi Bouterse, the Surinam military leader, who last month crushed what he called preparations for a Christmas coup against his military regime, has said that a new government will be installed "in a matter of weeks".

He promised it would be "a truly revolutionary government, in which the working class and the oppressed can recognize themselves".

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While incidents of violence have been reported in states up and down the country, the southern state of Chiapas, which borders on Guatemala, has been the scene of most of the bloodshed.

In the town of Ciudad Hidalgo, two people were killed a fortnight ago after supporters of the PRI confronted enraged opposition sympathizers demanding electoral justice. Machetes, clubs and guns were used in the clashes.

A bloodier incident took place last week in the small town of Villa Flores, also in Chiapas state. Supporters of the centre-right Party for National Action had taken possession of the town hall and blocked off the roads leading into the town.

At dawn last Wednesday, hundreds of policemen used violence to eject the protesters, causing the death of eight people and injuring at least another 44, according to independent sources. The deaths occurred when police opened fire, townspeople said.

On Monday, 80 Villa Flores residents, many of them people injured in last week's police attack, set off on an 80-mile journey to Mexico City to protest to the President about what the leader of the march called "the brutal repression" and fraudulent electoral activities of the Chiapas state authorities.

The leader of the march said he saw a certain inconsistency between, on the one hand, the "moral regeneration" President de la Madrid wished to bring about during his six years in office, and on the other the electoral fraud and police violence he had witnessed in his town in recent weeks.

Mexicans are suffering economic hardships and several press commentators and opposition politicians have perceived a link between the recent provincial unrest and a wider, growing dissatisfaction in the country with the party that has ruled Mexico for the past 53 years.

## Nicaragua tones down anti-US line

Managua (Reuters) - Moderate delegations at a meeting of non-aligned Third World states have persuaded Nicaragua to tone down draft proposals denouncing United States and British involvement in Latin America and the Caribbean, conference sources said.

Delegates were meeting in private yesterday to consider a revised working paper to put before a three-day ministerial session starting today. An agenda now being prepared for the meeting is to dwell exclusively on the situation in Latin America and the Caribbean.

The original draft submitted by leftist Nicaragua a few weeks ago was highly critical of the United States and Britain. But the sources said Managua had softened its language at the request of moderate states.

A copy of the original draft, obtained from a conference source, accused the United States of using the Organization of American States for its own interests. It called for the replacement of the OAS with a truly regional body.

The Nicaraguan working paper also condemned what it called the "colonial aggression" against the Falkland Islands. It said the South Atlantic archipelago unquestionably belonged to Argentina.

The revised draft distributed to journalists by the Nicaraguan authorities made no reference to the OAS and called for Third World support for Argentina in its efforts to "prevent consolidation of a colonial regime in the South Atlantic".

## Tribesmen kill gendarmes in ambush

Noumea, New Caledonia (Reuters, AFP) - Seven people were arrested yesterday in connexion with an ambush in which two French gendarmes died in the French South Pacific territory of New Caledonia.

Officials said that members of the Oupouin Melanesian tribe had ambushed a convoy carrying equipment for a timber plant in the La Foa area, 60 miles north of the capital, Noumea, on Tuesday and shot at the escort of 100 gendarmes, killing two and injuring four.

A big operation by about 150

seven suspects yesterday, the police said. An eighth suspect was being sought and weapons had been seized in the village of Coindé.

The villagers of Oupouin and Coindé nearby have been under a state of emergency since the arrival of equipment for the timber plant, which they see as a threat to the environment, officials said.

M. Jacques Roynet, the High Commissioner, banned the transport of weapons on the island, which has a population of some 60,000 Melanesians, 80,000 whites as well as

The Oupouin and Coindé tribes, with a combined population of 500, have for several months been locked in a dispute with the "establishment's bar-bou", the owners of the timber yard, which they accuse of polluting rivers where they take drinking water. The tribesmen had erected barricades around the Barbou timber yard near La Foa and the police were clearing these when they were attacked.

M. Roynet said he did not think today's attack was part of an orchestrated programme of violence by the territory's strong independence move-

## Easing the pain for burglary victims

By Peter Evans, Home Affairs Correspondent

Each day Greater Manchester police contact the coordinator of a local victims support scheme with names of people wanting help.

Some victims feel so disturbed after an attack or burglary at their home that they want to move house. Others may be glad of support during a court appearance as witness.

The Conductor sends a trained volunteer to help to board up or replace windows or to comfort relatives of the injured. The Citizens' Advice Bureau may be alerted to help victims to complete insurance and other paperwork. If the shock is traumatic, the Samaritans or a doctor may be called in.

So far there are two such schemes in Greater Manchester with another seven being formed. The aim is to have at least a dozen schemes operating in the metropolitan area.

The expansion of these schemes reflects the national growth to tackle a national problem. There are now 140 schemes in Britain which may have helped as many as 40,000 victims last year, compared with 27,500 in 1981.

Until the schemes met the need it had gone largely unrecognized. The way many victims are excluded from the criminal justice system has undermined faith in it.

The need for the schemes and a change in attitude by many police was borne out by burglaries research by Michael Maguire, of the Centre for Criminological Research at Oxford University, in collaboration with Trevor Bennett, of Cambridge University's Institute of Criminology.

While burgled men tend to be angered, many women are shocked and upset. At worst they fall ill with mild depression or hysteria. At least 6 per cent suffered severe shock, trembling, panic or uncontrolled weeping. One woman was found

by her neighbours dumb-struck in the middle of the street. Two others were physically sick.

A few victims later nailed up their windows, put furniture against doors or slept with a makeshift weapon beside the bed.

The pain caused by crime is widespread. There were 349,011 burglaries of homes in 1981 of which only 28 per cent were solved.

Residual anxiety was heightened by a lack of police reaction. About a third of people surveyed criticized police handling of the case, complaining of their "lack of interest", treating the victim as "unimportant" or making them "feel as if we were wasting their time". Those who praised the police did so because of "the trouble they took".

Those findings are more than borne out by a survey by Joanna Shapland of the Oxford research centre of 278 victims of violence and other crimes in two Midland towns.

She wrote in a bulletin of the Home Office Research and Planning Unit that after the first week or even 24 hours, victims tended to feel forgotten and unwanted. Only 20 per cent were awarded compensation by the courts. Some decided they would not report a crime, or research in future, but police research suggests greater public satisfaction with them.

In another survey, 88 per cent of those aged 61 or over in Britain felt the streets were unsafe. A Bradford survey showed a similar pattern.

But a report for Age Concern by Rob Mawby and Nicola Colston of Bradford University, which included details of a Sheffield survey, found that the elderly are less likely than others to be victims of crime. They were no more likely to see crime in their area as "a salient or problematic issue".

Research generally suggests that juveniles, police, nurses and people whose work takes them into places of danger may

become victims. City centres, multi-storey car parks and public houses tend to be risky places.

Areas housing a high proportion of offenders tend to see more offences committed. Those who commit crimes tend themselves to be victims. A lifestyle that brings you into contact with potential offenders obviously increases the risk. Local crime needs less effort. But if the criminal is prepared to travel it makes sense for him to go where rewards are greatest.

Most homicide victims are acquainted with the suspect. But whereas the relationship was most likely to be that of a son or daughter in the early 1970s, since 1973 the spouse, co-habitant, or former spouse or co-habitant, was most likely to be involved. Half of homicides result from quarrel, revenge or loss of temper, whereas only 10 per cent are in furtherance of theft or gain.



## Mudge resigns over 'futile exercise' of Namibia

From Ray Kennedy, Johannesburg

The apparently true issue of a public holiday had become the crux of a struggle for power in Namibia between the South African Government and the Council of Ministers. The territory's interim Government, Pretoria seems to have won.

Mr Dirk Mudge, aged 54, announced on Monday night he will resign from the chairmanship of the council next week, effectively dissolving the 15-man body which has acted as the territory's Cabinet.

He declared he no longer wished "to be part of this futile exercise". It is no secret that he has been at loggerheads with Mr P. W. Botha, the Foreign Minister for months over Pretoria's policies are undermining the chances of a moderate political front winning pre-independence elections in a decision by Mr Mudge, the Foreign Minister, to appoint Danie Hough, the Administrator General, to replace him.

Mr Mudge's resignation is a significant blow to the National Assembly, which is the only body which can pass the Public Holidays Bill which abolishes the Day of the Vow.

The Day of the Vow observed on December 16 is a day sanctified by Afrikaners to mark the repelling of a Zulu army at the battle of Blood River. It is a commemoration which offends many blacks.

The National Assembly's draft Bill proposed the abolition of all South African-inspired public holidays and replacing them with Namibia-oriented days.

Mudge, in a statement issued in Swakopmund, the Namibian coastal resort where he is on holiday, said the Administrator General's decision had "so frustrated and antagonized the inhabitants of this country that bleak future after independence awaits the whites in whose interests the Administrator General made this and other decisions".

He added, though, that the public holiday issue was not the only factor in his resignation. He was also protesting at the "degrading manner" in which Mr Hough and the South African Government dealt with the Council of Ministers and the National Assembly.

He said that the Democratic Turnhalle Alliance (DTA), the majority party in the National Assembly, which he described as a "moderate political front", had been undermined to such an extent that "an election and independence have become a serious risk".

"To first undermine a moderate political party and then to let it take part in an election, is to my mind political murder. Laws dismantling racial discrimination have been so watered down by South Africa that they have become counterproductive."

Mr R. F. Botha declined yesterday to comment on Mr Mudge's statement.

In Windhoek, Mr Barney Barnes, leader of the Labour Party and Coloured (mixed races) legislative assembly,

which has close links with the Coloured Labour Party in South Africa, that voted last week to take part in constitutional reform talks - said he regretted Mr Mudge's decision.

The Labour Party was expelled from the DTA last year. Mr Barnes said yesterday it was sad that Mr Mudge had resigned during "the final laps towards independence".

Labour's challenge: South Africa's Coloured Labour Party is to use its new position of strength to challenge the Group Areas Act, one of the fundamental pillars of apartheid.

The Act lays down where people who are not white may live and work.

Quieter Soweto: For the first time in its history, Soweto, the home of more than a million blacks outside Johannesburg, has had a weekend in which no murders have been reported. There are normally up to 20 killings every weekend.

PORT ELIZABETH: The Cape Province administration has ordered Port Elizabeth city council to rename two streets in a Coloured district at present named after the black leaders Nelson Mandela and Steve Biko (Reuters reports).

Nelson Mandela, leader of the banned African National Congress, is serving a life sentence for plotting to overthrow the Government. Steve Biko was a black consciousness leader whose death in security police detention in 1977 provoked an international outcry.

## Madrid's cultural revival

### Spain confers top award on Buñuel

From Richard Wigg, Madrid

Spain's new Socialist Government has honoured Luis Buñuel the film maker and one of the country's leading artists disappointed by the Franco regime.

At his Mexico City home, Señor Buñuel, who will be 83 next month, has been presented with Spain's highest decoration, the Grand Cross of the Order of Isabel la Católica by Señor Javier Solana, the Minister of Culture.

The minister told him "Iridiana" one of his best and sharpest films and one that he only managed to make in Spain by tricking the Franco police.

Spain's state television, TVE, has bought the film for a bit strong for a Spanish audience? I can no longer judge these things."

Señor Buñuel, who made *Le Chien Andalou* with Salvador Dalí, when they were both in their twenties, also said he expected Catalan would have a renewed creative period after the death last year of Gala, the



Controversial talents: Salvador Dalí, Fernando Arrabal, and Luis Buñuel.

painter's wife, who dominated him for so long.

Señor Buñuel has lived for almost 40 years in Mexico and taken his nationality. He left Spain at the end of the civil war on a delegation representing the Second Republic. Thanking the minister for the unexpected honour, he said he felt too old to return home now.

Another controversial Spanish artist, Fernando Arrabal, the provocative dramatist of the

1960s exiled in Paris after clashing with the Franco regime, is now considering returning home after the Socialist election victory.

While attending an anarchist cultural conference in Barcelona he provoked his hosts by telling them to pray to God "so that Spain reverts to the times of Santa Teresa, St John of the Cross, and Don Quixote".

Last week Señor Arrabal aged

50, won the Premio Nadal, Spain's most famous literary prize, for a novel called *The Tower Struck by Lightning*. He maintained to the incredulous audience that the Virgin Mary inspired the novel, appearing to him on a cloud "just as in the Murillo painting".

He also opposed divorce and abortion, telling the anarchists: "One must be authentically progressive and stop insulting the institution of the family".

## Turk admits spying as Bulgarian agent

From Rasit Cudilek, Ankara

A Turkish terrorist, on trial in Istanbul charged with hijacking a Turkish airline to Bulgaria more than 10 years ago, told the military court that he had toured Europe as an agent of the Bulgarian secret service.

Haci Ozdemir is said to have hijacked the aircraft with two friends in 1972 in an unsuccessful attempt to secure the release from jail of a number of leftist, extremist leaders. After spending less than three years in a Bulgarian jail, he was granted Bulgarian citizenship.

He told the court on Monday that he had been recruited by the Bulgarian secret service soon after his release from jail, and then travelled to West and East Germany, Sweden, Holland and other West European countries with false Turkish passports bearing the names "Ali Erdem" and "Mehmet Avcı".

"My instructions were to cultivate contacts with Turkish Communist Party members, drugs traffickers and smugglers and report back to Sofia, which I dutifully did."

His Bulgarian superiors wanted him to settle in the West. He was also sent to Lebanon with a false Yugoslav passport as "Dinis Tasev".

He denied that was a member of the Turkish Communist Party. Last year, he took refuge in the Turkish Embassy

## Town to answer for spell of 'people's rule'

Ankara (Reuters) - More than 700 residents of the small Turkish seaside town of Fatsa are accused in the indictment of taking over the town and setting up people's committees and people's courts in the chaotic days before the military seized power in Turkey in 1980.

The charges against them range from 90 murders, 36 assaults, arson, bombing and

armed robbery to the most serious, that of establishing an independent administration within the state.

Fatsa, on the Black Sea, has become a symbol of the political polarization which wracked Turkey in two years of rampant political violence before the 1980 coup. Its residents

will face a military court in Amasya, a city 95 miles away.

They are all alleged members of the outlawed Dev-Yol (Revolutionary Way) group, a faction of the Turkish People's Liberation Party Front.

Among the 260 facing possible execution is Fikri Sommez, the former Mayor of Fatsa.

## Kenya puts ex-air chief in the dock

From Charles Harrison, Nairobi

Major-General Peter Kariuki, the former commander of the Kenya Air Force, who was relieved of his post after the August Coup attempt, here appeared before a court martial yesterday charged with failing to prevent a mutiny and failing to suppress a mutiny. He pleaded not guilty, and a defence request for adjournment of the proceedings was refused.

Evidence was given yesterday by Lieutenant-General Sawe, the deputy commander of the Kenya Army, and a senior Air Force officer.

The charges alleged that General Kariuki failed to take action after informing a meeting of the Kenya General Staff on July 15 - two weeks before the coup attempt - that there was a possibility of a revolt.

The hearing was adjourned until today.

After the coup attempt last year it was at first stated officially that the general was not involved in the plot. But soon afterwards he was relieved of his post and was placed under arrest, while the Air Force itself was disbanded.

## Arms case judge told of trauma

From Our Own Correspondent, New York

Lawyers for two Irishmen who intend to plead not guilty by reason of insanity to arms-buying charges in the US said on Monday that they believed their clients were suffering from post-stress trauma disorder as a result of their detention in Northern Ireland.

A judge in the Brooklyn Federal Court gave them 11 days to prepare documents from a psychiatrist who is to examine the two brothers, Colin and Eamon Meehan.

Dr. Sheldon Zeigelbaum of Boston, Massachusetts, who has been retained by the defence, told the judge he was an expert on the mental disorder, having studied cases from the Vietnam war.

He said afterwards that detention, or imprisonment which might take place without due process of the law, or under circumstances of unfairness, or conditions such as exist under combat or torture, could bring about the disorder.

The trial of the two brothers and two other men who face the same charges is due to start on February 14.

## Prison siege ends

### Cuomo skilfully avoids repeat of Attica

From Michael Hamlyn, New York

Governor Mario Cuomo of New York has faced his first crisis, a week after taking office, and has come through with distinction.

When 600 rioting prisoners took their guards hostage at the jail once known as Sing-Sing on Saturday evening the image that came before everyone's eyes was that of Attica jail in 1971.

At Attica, Governor Nelson Rockefeller gave the order for the prison to be retaken by force, and the "hit squad" roared into the cells, shooting dead 33 prisoners. Ten prison guards were also killed. A widow was recently awarded a million dollars in damages for that incident, and 21 cases are still to be heard.

Mr Cuomo has managed to achieve the release of 17 hostages peacefully, without the use of any force, and has done so without making any serious concessions to the prisoners.

In particular, the agreement ending the siege, in the words of the prison commissioner "does not include any provision, guarantee or discussion of amnesty."

Mr Cuomo has been particularly well served by his commi-

retarded. He is recognized as a good administrator, a tough cop and an extremely compassionate man. "Everyone who has met Tom, thinks he's best friend," said one of his colleagues.

Though Mr Coughlin directed the negotiations with the prisoners on the spot, he was in constant touch with Mr Cuomo by telephone, and from the beginning the Governor laid down two guidelines for him.

The fundamental concerns were to be, first, the safety of the hostages, and second the fear that other guards or inmates could be endangered by an agreement that would unduly erode the authority of the state.

Block B where the protest erupted, in the prison now called Ossining Correctional was closed a few years ago but recently reopened because of the desperate shortage of cell space in the New York corrections system. It is used to hold transient prisoners but, because of overcrowding in other jails, prisoners are being held for longer periods of time.

After the hostages were taken on Saturday the prisoners produced a list of grievances. Negotiations by telephone and then face-to-face through prison bars.

Mr Cuomo remained in his office in the World Trade Centre in Manhattan, spending the nights either on the floor or sleeping on a table. He insisted that no agreement would be made with the men until after the hostages were released. But Mr Coughlin was able to assure them that some of their complaints were already being dealt with.

The heating and lighting was turned off and no food was given to the protesters. Eventually, after a list of their demands was broadcast by television and radio stations, the hostages were released. A shower of truncheons, broomhandles and knives was cast from the windows as the prisoners returned to their cells and locked themselves in.



Mr Cuomo: Peaceful end to his first crisis.

sioner, Mr Tom Coughlin, who was appointed by his predecessor, Governor Hugh Carey.

Mr Coughlin, a former policeman, became active in the cause of the mentally retarded after his daughter was born

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# RAF jet weapon safety system 'faulty'

By Our Foreign Staff

Two circuit-breakers designed to stop missiles being fired were not working properly on an RAF Phantom jet which shot down a 27m RAF Jaguar fighter in West Germany last May, a court-martial was told yesterday.

The court hearing evidence against two officers, who allegedly shot down the aircraft negligently, was told it was now fully established that the circuit-breakers were not a safety system, whereas at the time it was considered one of the main safety systems.

Before the court at RAF Widenrath in West Germany, are Flight Lieutenant Roy Lawrence, aged 35, and his navigator, Flight Lieutenant Alastair Inverarity, aged 38, both of 92 Squadron.

They each deny negligently firing a Sidewinder missile during a training mission on May 25 causing the loss of the

Jaguar and endangering the pilot's life. They face up to two years in jail if found guilty.

The Jaguar pilot was able to parachute to safety.

Squadron Leader John McLarty, senior engineering officer for 92 Squadron, testified that checks on the Phantom jet flown by the two accused showed that a safety circuit-breaker was faulty.

"Even with the switch pulled, a missile would fire," he said.

Squadron Leader John Connor, flight commander of 19 Squadron - the other Phantom squadron at RAF Widenrath - was questioned by Mr Ross Harper, defending Flight Lieutenant Inverarity, about the missile circuit-breaker fault in the navigator's cockpit.

He said he now understood that the circuit-breaker could be "nudged" back, making an electrical contact, without it

going fully back into the switch-on position.

Mr Harper asked: "Did anyone foresee the possibility of a navigator's leg nudging back the circuit-breaker, causing the beneficial effect to be taken out?"

Squadron Leader Connor replied: "I don't think it had been fully appreciated."

Mr Harper: "Had it ever been thought of?"

To the best of my knowledge no.

Mr Harper: "As a result of these tests, for the first time it is now fully established that the missile circuit-breaker is not a safety system, whereas at this time it was one of the major safety systems?"

Yes.

Before the accused went out on their mission they only received a short resume of operations in a corridor briefing

Asked if he believed the three or four minutes duration of the resume were sufficient, bearing in mind they were flying with live missiles Squadron Leader Connor replied: "No, it is insufficient time to talk about all the relevant points."

Asked by Mr John Smith QC, counsel for Flight Lieutenant Lawrence, for his views on pilots flying on exercises with live missiles, Squadron Leader Connor replied: "Personally I would not fly with them during exercises."

"I think it is unnecessary and that it proves nothing. There are inherent dangers of flying with live missiles."

If he had been taking the decision on the day of the exercise, "I wouldn't have wished to use live missiles."

Squadron Leader Connor agreed with Mr Smith that the purpose of highly training Phantom pilots was to allow

them to take rapid decisions based on their high level of experience.

Mr Smith told him that the day before this incident Flight Lieutenant Lawrence had flown three of four practice sorties without armed missiles.

Mr Smith: "There is a risk that a pilot who is used to sorties without weapons may forget that has armed weapons?"

Yes.

Flight Lieutenant John Turner, who flew from Widenrath on the same day, said the arms master-switch on his jet should have been marked with red tape to show he was carrying live missiles, but no tape was available that day.

Like the two accused, he was on a battle flight mission which involves live missiles and a 15-minute readiness alert.

The hearing was adjourned until today.

## Husainsays Reagan gave him pledge on rights of Arabs

Amman (AFP) - King Hussein of Jordan has said he has received a written promise from President Reagan pledging US respect for Arab rights in territories occupied by Israel, including the eastern sector of Jerusalem.

He told representatives of Jordanian political and professional groups on Monday that Mr Reagan had also promised the United States would use all its influence to lead Israel to accept his peace plan for the Middle East.

Although the US administration hoped Jerusalem would remain undivided, Mr Reagan "nevertheless recognized Arab rights concerning Jerusalem and the rest of the occupied territories," King Hussein said.

The Jordanian leader, who met President Reagan in December in Washington, said the United States was willing to examine an Arab proposal to shorten a proposed five-year transitional period from free elections in the occupied territories to full autonomy.

The King also said he planned to visit Iraq and the Gulf states shortly to examine with their leaders the Middle East situation, and the results of his recent meetings with Mr Reagan.

● JERUSALEM: Mr Ariel Sharon, Israel's Defence Minister, yesterday issued an uncompromising public statement reiterating Israel's flat rejection of any participation by the Palestine Liberation Organization in future Middle East peace talks involving Jordan (Christopher Walker writes).

The statement, in the form of a communiqué by his ministry, was apparently prompted by reports from Jordan that Mr Yasser Arafat, the PLO chief, and King Hussein had come close in principle to agreeing on a joint Jordanian-Palestinian delegation for the negotiations.

The Israeli Government has been growing increasingly suspicious of the new dialogue between Mr Arafat and the Jordanian monarch, well aware that any agreement would significantly increase American pressure on Israel, particularly over the controversial issue of expanding Jewish settlements.

Mr Sharon said Israel was willing to negotiate with Palestinians from the occupied territories who sought coexistence with Israel, but not any Palestinian emissaries of the PLO.

He also went out of his way to reject recent Iraqi statements indicating a recognition by Baghdad of Israel's security needs. Dismissing them contemptuously as "a publicity stunt" aimed at winning United States support for Iraq in its continuing war with Iran.

The clear restatement of

Israel's unbending position on the PLO came on the eve of a new American initiative headed by Mr Philip Habib, President Reagan's special Middle East Envoy, designed to break the deadlock which has so far prevented progress in the talks between Israel and Lebanon.

The Israeli hearing committee on the talks, headed by Mr Menachem Begin, the Prime Minister, will meet today to finalize Israel's stand on the latest American compromise proposal, put forward earlier this week in Khaldeh.

Israeli officials refused to comment on reports that the plan has already won qualified acceptance from the Lebanese Government. The talks resume on Thursday.

Internal criticism of Israel's policy in Lebanon broadened in a hard-hitting speech delivered on Monday night by Mr Yitzhak Rabin, the former Labour prime minister. He called on the Cabinet to admit that the goal of using Israel's military might to impose a formal peace agreement on Lebanon was "a mistake and an illusion."

He urged the Government to concentrate on securing Israel's minimal security needs in the north and said Israel was paying a heavy price for prolonging its stay in Lebanon.

Meanwhile a delegation of British Conservative MPs and party yesterday communicated to Mr Begin what was described as a "very encouraging and warm message" for Israel from Mrs Margaret Thatcher.

Members of the delegation, known as the Conservative Friends of Israel, said their eight-day visit had gained extra impetus because of the present rift between the Thatcher government and the Arab world.

● MOSCOW: Mr Arafat arrived in Moscow yesterday from two days of talks in Jordan, to meet Soviet leaders, who seem worried about growing Arab involvement in American peace efforts (Reuters reports).

Diplomats here said they expected Moscow to advise Mr Arafat against any involvement in United States-backed efforts and emphasize the common points between the Arab peace plan approved at September's Fez summit, and the Soviet Union's own Mid-East policy.

● BEIRUT: Fresh violence flared in the mountains around Beirut yesterday, near the sites of recent battles between Christian and Muslim Druze militias (Reuters reports).

One person was killed and two were injured when several artillery shells landed.

● NEW YORK: President Yithak Navon of Israel was given the keys to New York on Monday by Mayor Edward Koch (AFP reports).

## Quake toll 515, Kabul reports

Islamabad (Reuters) - A severe earthquake killed 515 people, injured about 3,000 others and destroyed thousands of houses in Afghanistan's northern province of Baghlan last month, Kabul radio said. The radio, monitored here by Reuters, said the earthquake on December 16 also killed more than 20,000 cattle in several villages in Baghlan's Pul-Khumbi and Narin districts.

At Peshawar, near the Afghan border, a meteorological station had registered a 6.0 on the Richter scale and placed its epicentre near Afghanistan's biggest underground coalmine at Karikar about 100 miles north of Kabul. At the time, Kabul reported six miners killed.

● KANSAS CITY (NYT) - A \$10m (£6.3m) settlement of a compensation case involving survivors of the Hyatt Regency Hotel disaster in July, 1981, when two walkways collapsed killing 114, was approved by a district judge who declared the proceedings settled.

With other out-of-court settlements and an agreement reached in state court, this brought total compensation to \$63m (£40m) or \$3m more than it cost to build the hotel which was open for a year.

● MEXICAN 'TOOK US BRIBES' - Three employees of Mexico's state-owned oil company, Pemex, have been charged with criminal conspiracy and taking bribes from a US corporation to give it contracts for oil exploration and drilling equipment.

The Attorney General's office here said it was the first prosecution of Pemex officials under the five-week old administration of President Miguel de la Madrid, who has pledged to wipe out government corruption.

● FRASER'S BACK - Mr Malcolm Fraser, the Australian Prime Minister, who returned to work yesterday after spending more than two months recovering from a back complaint (Reuters reports from Canberra). He told reporters he was feeling fine after surgery for a sciatic condition.

● BAZAAR 'KIDNAP' - Afghan rebels have kidnapped between 14 and 16 Soviet civilian advisers from a bazaar at Mazar-i-Sharif, 190 miles north of Kabul, western diplomatic sources, quoting unconfirmed reports, said here. The town was left in turmoil.

● TUESDAY'S STOP - Dar es Salaam (AP) - Mr Zhao Ziyang, the Chinese Prime Minister, arrived in Tanzania on a 19-gun salute, a demonstration of tribal dancing and a display by Chinese-trained Tanzanian acrobats. It was the ninth stop on his 10-nation Africa tour.

● SEOUL PATCH-UP - Seoul - The Japanese Prime Minister, arrived on a two-day visit and met President Chun Doo Hwan of South Korea for the first of two sessions of talks designed to improve their present tense relations.

● WASTE ARRIVES - Cherbourg (Reuters) - The British cargo ship Pacific Crane bringing 24 tonnes of atomic waste from Japan for recycling docked here despite a week of protest by anti-nuclear activists of the Greenpeace ecology movement.

● BUS INFERNO - Lisbon (AP) - Six women factory workers perished in a bus in Oliveira do Hospital and another six were badly burnt when petrol being poured over the car by a driver to make the engine start ignited. Thirty others got out.

● WOOLING TOURISTS - Peking (Reuters) - China is introducing cash incentives for its 50,000 tourist industry workers to encourage better service for foreign visitors. In another move to woo tourists hotels in all popular centres will be allowed to accept advance bookings.

● BABY SNATCHER - Durban (AFP) - An eight-year-old boy was snatched and killed by a crocodile while swimming with friends near a river dam in Natal province. Police later killed the crocodile which had hidden the boy's body for later consumption.

## Genscher drops a hint for Bush

From George Clark, Strasbourg

All proposals for reducing the nuclear arms race coming from Mr Yuri Andropov, the Soviet leader, and the Warsaw Pact countries must be given "serious and careful scrutiny" and every negotiating opportunity exploited, Herr Hans-Dietrich Genscher, the West German Foreign Minister, told the European Parliament in Strasbourg yesterday.

Giving his assessment of the main issues facing the Community during West Germany's six-month presidency of the Council of Ministers, he said all member states would have to satisfy the growing anti-nuclear protest movement.

"We shall give careful analysis to the latest proposals from the Warsaw Pact countries, regardless of the polemical terms in which they are couched, and assess them without preconditions. We shall pursue our peace policies in a constructive spirit."

"The failure of any genuinely serious peace initiative will not be attributable to us."

MEPs saw in this statement a message for Mr George Bush, the American Vice President, who is coming to Europe at the end of the month as President Reagan's emissary to assess the European attitude to Mr Andropov's latest initiative.

Herr Genscher emphatically criticised the Soviet Union, demanding again that Russian forces should be withdrawn from Afghanistan.

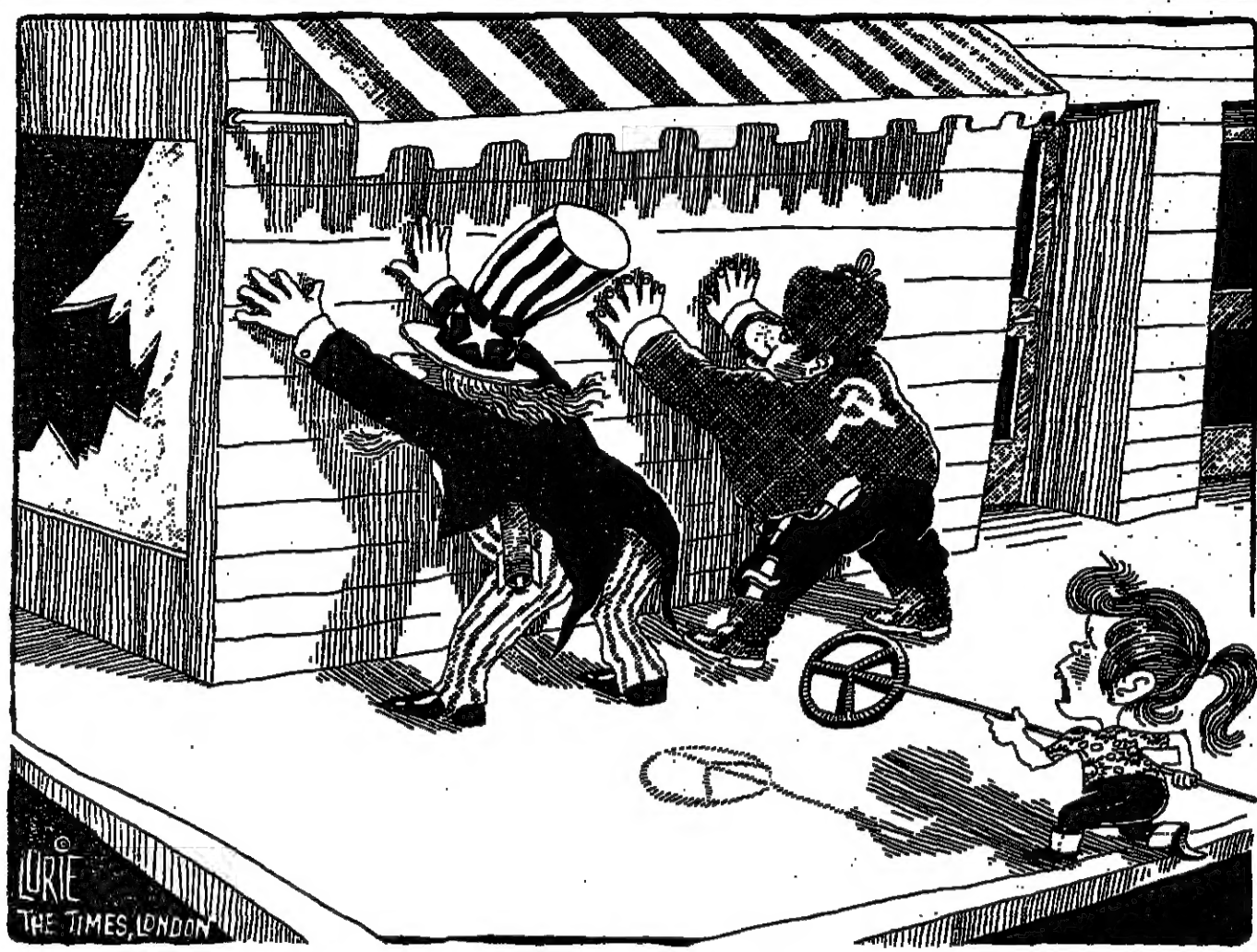
He said: "Not least, we expect the Soviet Union to respond to the West's genuine wish to negotiate on arms control."

Herr Genscher said Europe had to strive for détente despite all setbacks and disappointments.

Herr Genscher referred obliquely to the European Parliament's ban on the £500m rebate to the United Kingdom under the 1982 budget, and the repayment of about £70m to the West German Government.

He said experience had shown that it would not be possible to solve such a complex problem as the community's financial system, which the Parliament had demanded within a year.

MEPs on the budget committee meet in Brussels next week hoping to receive a plan from the Commission which will go forward to the Council of Ministers. But it seems probable that the Council will not be able to produce a convincing reply to the Strasbourg Parliament which, once again, will vote down Britain's rebate at the February or March session.



"Spread 'em out!"

## Vienna more useful than meets the eye

Of all the current rounds of East-West disarmament negotiations, the most disappointing have been the so-called Mutual and Balanced Force Reduction talks (MBFR). In the third of a series of four articles, RODNEY COTTON, Defence Correspondent, assesses the prospects for reductions of Nato and Warsaw Pact forces in Central Europe at the next round of MBFR negotiations in Vienna.

For nearly 10 years negotiations have been in progress to achieve a reduction in armed forces in Central Europe.

Conducted at Vienna the MBFR talks have been in a state of near-stalemate for several years.

There are those who think there is no likelihood of an agreement in the foreseeable future, but that the MBFR talks are useful as a virtually permanent forum for the discussion of military matters.

On the other hand, some diplomats believe much greater progress has been made at Vienna than is realized, and that there are now fewer technical obstacles to an agreement in the MBFR talks than in any other arms negotiations taking place.

One feature which distinguishes the Vienna talks from either the Strategic Arms Reduction talks or the Intermediate Range Nuclear Forces negotiations at Geneva is that, unlike them, the negotiations are between alliances - Nato and the Warsaw Pact - rather than between Russia and the United States.

Another distinctive feature is that the negotiations have a precise geographic definition. They relate to forces based in West Germany, The Netherlands, Belgium and Luxembourg, in the West, and in the East Poland, East Germany and Czechoslovakia.

The most recent important development was in July when Nato put forward proposals for reductions in four phases over seven years, to bring the number of ground forces on either side in Central Europe down 700,000 - or 900,000 if air forces are included.

On Western calculations the combined level of similar British and French weapons.

Herr Vogel refused to elaborate, saying that he wanted to report to the West German Government first, but he said that Mr Andropov's remarks had increased his optimism about the medium-range missile talks in Geneva. He talked to Mr Andropov for two-and-a-half hours.

For most of the discussion both sides were accompanied by advisers, but Herr Vogel and Mr Andropov also had a 15-

### EAST-WEST ARMS TALKS Part 3: MBFR

minute meeting with only interpreters present.

Mr Andropov's proposal to reduce the Soviet stock of SS20 missiles was announced on December 21 but rejected as inadequate by most Western governments for reasons including the fact that the SS20, with three warheads, has far greater destructive power than Western European systems.

Herr Vogel said during a visit to Washington for talks with President Reagan last week that Mr Andropov's proposal was

worth studying, but that several points needed elaborating. The most important questions were how many missiles Russia would cut from its stock and whether they would be scrapped or only withdrawn to Asia.

Mr Andropov's answers to these questions yesterday, Herr Vogel went on, had contained the new elements, but the Soviet leader had been sceptical about Washington's will to reach agreement at the Geneva talks. Herr Vogel told Mr Andropov that he did not

effect of these proposals would be to reduce the number of Warsaw Pact ground forces by 260,000 and Nato ground forces by 100,000. Inevitably, this is not the view of the Soviet Union.

One of the big obstacles in the negotiations in recent years has been disagreement over the assessment of the number of Warsaw Pact forces in Czechoslovakia, Poland and East Germany. The West puts the number at about 57 divisions with 960,000 troops as against 25 divisions with 800,000 men deployed by Nato. As in the INF talks, the Soviet Union contends there is already a rough parity.

Although this discrepancy has been a problem, it is now said considerable progress has been made in private conversations towards narrowing the gap.

The proposals put forward by Nato in July were intended to remove another difficulty. This concerned the precise way in which Nato would achieve the reductions required.

Basically Nato has said it would require every direct participant with major units in the area covered by the MBFR talks to make a significant force

reduction. Thus the essential balance of forces would be maintained, but at a lower level.

These proposals by the West appear not to have met with any response so far from the Soviet Union, and there is one problem on which there has been no visible progress at all: the question of procedures for verifying that an agreement is being complied with.

The fundamental difficulty is that all the disarmament talks are taking place in a context of profound mistrust, so that neither side will assume that the other will adhere to the terms of any agreement.

The Warsaw Pact view is that this can be accomplished by so-called national technical means, such as satellite surveillance. Nato, on the other hand, insists that verification of numbers of troops needs on-the-spot inspections. This is something to which the Warsaw Pact has always been extremely reluctant to agree.

It is possible, however, that the declaration by the Warsaw Pact from Prague last week revealed a genuine shift of position in its reference to the possible use of international procedures for verification.

Next: Chemical weapons.

think President Reagan's "zero option" demand for a withdrawal of all Soviet medium-range missiles was America's final position.

Today's talks also covered last week's call by Soviet block leaders for a non-aggression pact between Nato and the Warsaw Pact, Mr Vogel said.

● PRAGUE: Defence ministers of Warsaw Pact countries arrived here yesterday for talks expected to last two days, the Czechoslovak news agency CTK said (AFP reports).

## Vietnamese recapture Cambodian village

From Neil Kelly, Bangkok

Vietnamese forces have recaptured one village in western Cambodia but nationalist guerrillas are still holding out in others near the Thai border, according to spokesmen for the Khmer Rouge's National Liberation Front.

The Vietnamese appeared to be preparing for another assault on the village of Yeang Daeng Kum, four miles from the border, the spokesmen said.

Vietnamese artillery shelled the village yesterday from a base to the south.

This village, which the guerrillas captured 17 days ago, holds a commanding position on a plateau. The Vietnamese used it as a base for mortar attacks on 90,000 Cambodians at border encampments to the east.

Western defence attachés in Bangkok said they did not believe the KPNLF could hold out long at Yeang Daeng Kum against the superior strength of the Vietnamese.

The KPNLF said it had lost four men killed and seven wounded in Monday's fighting. It claimed to have killed a number of Vietnamese, destroyed one armoured carrier.

The KPNLF claims to have 9,000 men under arms but this force is spread thinly along the border. The Vietnamese have at least 80,000 troops in western Cambodia supported by tanks, heavy artillery and aircraft.

The present fighting comes weeks after aggressive patrolling by the KPNLF and its surprise capture of six Vietnamese strongholds.

## Iran ultimatum to Japanese petro-plant firm

By Our Foreign Staff

Iran has given a consortium of Japanese firms building a petrochemical plant in southern Iran until tomorrow to decide whether to resume construction work on the plant.

"This is our last word" Mr Ahmad Ahmadi, the Director of the Iran-Japan Petrochemical project, said and added that if the Japanese decide not to complete the Bandar Khomeini complex, the Iranians would find other means.

The two parties have been arguing about completion of the complex since 1980. It was begun before the Khomeini revolution.

According to the Iranians, the Japanese claim from Iran is for about \$60m (£37m) and some \$3,500m have already been spent.

## Radiation scare: Rescuers and Federal Aviation Administration officials searching the wreckage of a DC8 cargo aircraft that crashed yesterday taking off from Detroit Metro

Airport. The United Airlines aircraft, carrying low-level industrial radioactive material, crashed in flames, killing all three crew. Police said the material would not harm

people in the vicinity of the crash, 20 miles from Detroit. An airlines spokesman said the material - a synthetic radioactive element - was recovered intact.

The wreckage of a DC8 cargo aircraft that crashed yesterday taking off from Detroit Metro

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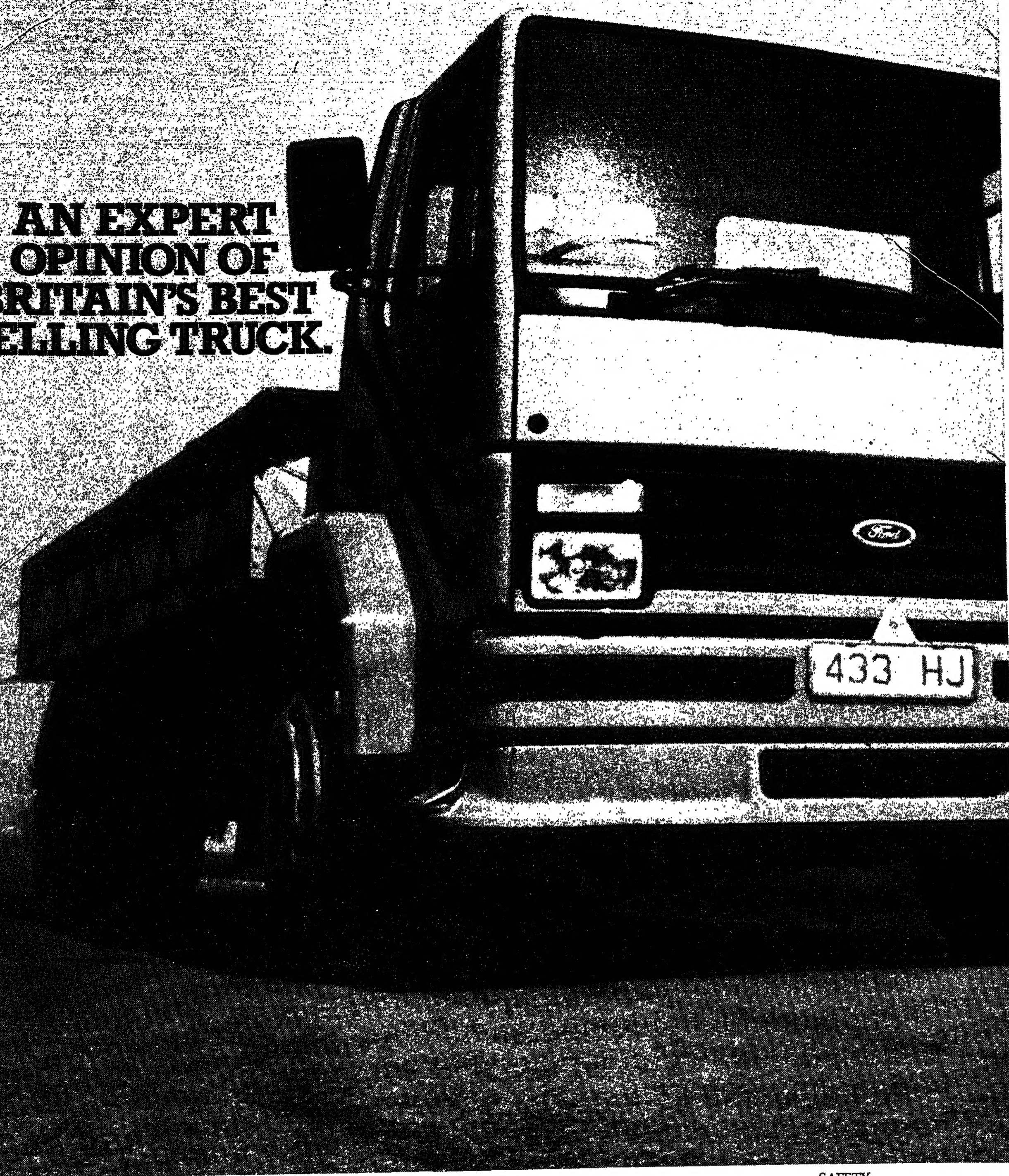
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## The Wednesday Page • Equality's champion • The man next door • Plane talk

## Baroness Who to the sex barricades

Equality should begin with parents and teachers, says the new head of the EOC

Baroness Platt of Writtle, newly appointed chairman of the Equal Opportunities Commission produced a screed from her handbag with a flourish. "I always carry one with me. It is the symbol of my trade. It is also jolly useful when the lights fail. I learnt all about fuses as a girl."

Lady Platt, you will not be surprised to learn, graduated swiftly from fuses to fuses, becoming one of Britain's first aeronautical engineers after taking a degree in Mechanical Sciences at Cambridge. Her first job was testing fighter aircraft during the Second World War - a 60-hour week on a noisy smelly factory floor. She says she loved every minute of it.

When Baroness Platt's appointment to the EOC was announced just before Christmas, the general reaction was "Baroness Who?" There had been rumours that the Home Office was having difficulty filling the post - the EOC is one of Westminster's least loved quangos - and even that the Government wanted to close it down. The appointment of a relatively obscure candidate - obscure compared at least to the likes of the Baronesses Young (now Privy Seal) and Lockwood, the retiring EOC chairman, fuelled fears that it might be a caretaker, perhaps even an under-taker chairmanship. However the Baroness's qualifications and enthusiasm make this unlikely.

She left engineering in 1949 when she married - her husband is a textile manufacturer - and then had two children. She started her second career in local government 10 years later. Now she is vice chairman of Essex County Council. She received her life peerage in 1981. She is or has been on seemingly dozens of committees and commissions fostering technical and scientific education for women; she went on a mission to three African states. Not surprisingly promoting women in scientific and technological pursuits is going to be her main priority when she starts at the EOC in May.

"These are the skills that will be in demand in the future," she says. "To get equality now women have to grasp their opportunities here. Unfortunately there is still a lot of feeling about tough subjects such as

physics not being suitable for girls. The pressure starts very young. It comes from parents and teachers."

Lady Platt knows all about that sort of thing. She came from an ordinary middle class home where "we had to watch the pennies". Her father was a bank accountant and no one in her family had ever been to university. "Father was rather against it, but I had a marvellous maths teacher who told my mother I must go to Cambridge."

She was all set to read maths when war broke out. Round came a letter from the Government asking sixth formers and their teachers to consider subjects that would help the war effort. What about a spot of mechanical sciences for the girls? The irony does not escape Lady Platt. "I talked recently to a group of girls doing engineering at Cambridge. They told me their schools had tried to dissuade them from taking that course. There are subtle forces at work here. The teacher says: 'Now wouldn't you prefer to take biology rather than physics, dear,' and the girl agrees."

"The same sort of attitudes can lead to segregation in the craft subjects as well. Schools now have to give boys and girls equal access to the whole range. But it is one thing just having the courses available. You can still end up with the girls doing cookery and needlework and the boys doing the metalwork. I think schoolchildren should take all the craft subjects for at least the first couple of years and then be allowed to decide which ones they want to continue with. We have to overcome all this conditioning that discourages women from choosing things like engineering."

But arts graduates are not a totally lost cause (at one point in our interview she said "I expect you did English didn't you?"). She recently encountered a woman philosophy graduate selling ball bearings. "I thought that was most enterprising of her."

All this will go down well with the regular staff at the EOC, who are planning a spring offensive in the schools. But she is lukewarm on some other issues dear to the feminist heart, the need for more state-funded nurseries, for instance,



Baroness Platt: undaunted by her first paid job for 30 years

This seems to reflect not so much the Thatcher line on public spending as her personal feeling that this may not be the best solution.

"We need to persuade employers to adapt to the needs of working women - more job sharing and part time work at higher levels for instance. I think business and industry is waking up to this now. I met a banker the other day who was operating a job sharing system. He asked me whether it was expensive and he said it was not. It was far

more expensive training women and then letting them go. It was in his interests to lure them back to work."

She worries particularly about the problems of married women returning to work. "They feel so inadequate. Even if they have trained earlier to a high standard the pace of technological change these days means that when they try to get back in after five or 10 years away the danger is their knowledge is out of date."

"I was very impressed when I was in Wisconsin where they had refresher courses in the evening with video display units where married women could go along and keep up with what was happening in their particular field."

Tall and tremendously cheerful Lady Platt clearly has bags of energy. She is 60 this year and undaunted by the prospect of going up to Manchester for two or three days each week. "I am embarking on my first paid job for 30 years just when most people are thinking about retirement," she says. She has a practical approach and is likely to be opposed to establishing a principle just for the sake of it if it will not yield any tangible results.

She thought the EOC-backed case of two women against the Fleet Street hotelier El Vinos was "rather frivolous" but was delighted by the report in *The Times* the morning I met her that a woman crane driver had been awarded damages for victimization at work.

"Now that is the sort of thing that makes employers sit back and think twice. It is that, and not just more legislation that will bring about real equality in the end."

Lady Platt does not accept the view that this Tory government is hostile, or even indifferent to the aspirations of women. She might have a hard time convincing the permanent staff at the EOC, some of whom feel they have lived the past five years under some kind of death sentence.

But while the accepted wisdom has been that a right wing regime is less well disposed towards women's advancement than a left wing government, EOC insiders reckon that it is the Tory women in their midst who have often proved more effective in pushing the cause than their left-wing counterparts. The political balance is carefully maintained among the dozen commissioners, who include three nominees from the Confederation of British Industry and three from the Trade Union Congress.

"The great problem in the present set-up," says one EOC senior staff member, "is that the nominees tend to toe their own organization's line and cancel each other out. This can result in bland decision making if you do not have really inspired leadership."

The EOC may have struck lucky.

Maggie Drummond

## Joanna Lumley's Diary

## A flight of fancy that never quite took off

The deal was this: I would spend twelve days in America and Canada talking about the Panther films, and in return I would be treated like a Ming vase, fed like a Strasbourg goose and allowed to fly home in a Concorde. I realized that if I wanted to wear the clothes I had brought for the trip, the eating would have to be held in check.

I arranged for my cousin to come with me as Principal Feeder; she was to devour everything in sight and report to me (if she could still speak) at the end of each meal. This scheme worked perfectly, and we both looked forward to the famed Concorde lunch, which I was assured, we would only just have time to consume before the plane landed in London three and a half hours later.

On the morning of our departure, New York was under a blanket of snow. Fifth Avenue, silent and white, showed the tracks of a single car. Two people were skiing through the light blizzard to Central Park. The airport, however, confirmed that all flights were taking off on time and we were to have a good day now.

Five hours later, at Kennedy airport, we were still being given snow checks on runway clearance, while, through the glass, we could see the slender body of our enchanting metal bird being stocked with canisters containing our lunch. Finally, at ten to six, we boarded, our jaws clenched with excitement and hunger. We drove slowly round the airport waiting for permission to lift off: the Principal Feeder and I, enfeebled by starvation, read the menus aloud to each other, drooling in anticipation.

Seventy minutes later we drove slowly back to the starting gate; in the interminable delay, one of Concorde's fragile little wheels had overheated and we were to be re-flighted on huge, wide-bodied and reliable aeroplanes. Unprintable American things were said about our beloved European vehicle.

A kindly traveller, misreading the pallor of famine for patriotic chagrin, patted me on the arm as we queued for seat allocations.

"These planes are like racehorses," he explained. "Sometimes they go, sometimes they don't feel up to it."

We looked through the glass at our naughty little thoroughbred, standing on the dark tarmac, one hoof off the ground, her muzzle lowered in mock humility.

Chicago, the Windy City, was still as a millpond during my two-day visit. From my splendid hotel room I could see the Water Tower, the bare trees spangled with Christmas lights and the black stretches of Lake Michigan. Picking up one of my seven telephones, I ordered a light repeat and turned on my favourite television set for a moment's rest and recreation after the daily round.

My heart leapt into my mouth, there to jostle with a pre-set for on the screen was our own dear Jean Marsh, apparently reduced to doing a dog act. "Up and over, Tiny," she commanded and a woolly beast

rolled over and played dead. Thunderous applause brought another set of performers into view - the small girl from Benson, a muscular cop from Chaps and a blonde actress I didn't know. They climbed onto a high wire and bicycled about, balancing on chairs.

People from Dallas dangled from trapezes. Roddy McDowall exorcised, and the child from *The Exorcist* reduced a cage of lions and tigers to glaze. When Brooke Shields was hitched up, in snatched lights, to hang by her teeth I snapped the thing off. I reflected for a moment on friends in England attending occasional tap-dancing classes, and the odd actor who shimmers along to singing lessons.

When that American circus hits town, I fear the jig may be up.



The now vanquished problems of the Barbican are not without precedent. Nearly 2,000 years ago, Pliny

sent this distracted report to the Emperor Trajan:

"The citizens of Nicaea, Sir, are building a theatre which, though not yet finished, has already exhausted above ten million sesterces and, which is worse I fear, to no purpose." He goes on to elaborate on some of the design faults and concludes: "... It deserves your consideration whether it be best to carry on this work, or entirely to discontinue it; or rather, perhaps, whether it would not be most prudent absolutely to destroy it."

I expect the Barbicanians are pleased that their last slab has been tapped irrevocably into position. I haven't read far enough yet to discover what the citizen of Nicaea did.



Jean Marsh of *Upstairs, downstairs*: Down doggie

The last time I saw Robin Drake he was six years old and his front teeth were missing. It was a pleasant shock to meet him again, this time with teeth, a young family and a moustache. I asked his youngest daughter how old she was. "A quarter to three," she replied without hesitation. "That makes me nearly a quarter to 37."

## ● The Friday Page: Prostitutes versus bureaucrats; high-flying prejudice

## And may he rest in the peace he never gave his neighbours

It is a terrible thing to admit, but there is a new atmosphere in our street. The clouds have blown away, a curse has been lifted, we can breathe again; we can sleep more soundly in our beds of a night. We ask each other eagerly if we have heard. We can hardly believe it.

Someone has died. He died in the way he would have wanted to go: suddenly, in his hand a leaflet calling for the repatriation of immigrants. He was my neighbour.

All of this sounds like dancing on his coffin. It is, alas, hard not to do a little jig, now that we can go about our business without fear of the police being summoned, writs being issued, or a wild tirade disturbing the peace - all without the slightest hint of a cause.

Our friends can park cars nearby without having their numbers taken. We can even park outside, or opposite, his house without the usual screaming-match. The council can throw away the file of his complaints about the trees being too high, the drains too old, that sort of thing. Officials can visit houses in the street without having to sprint for the

front doors in case he buttonholed them about some preposterous complaint.

Most important of all, the cats have gone. They tottered 20, give (they bred continually) or take (a few were put down every now and then) half a dozen. The smell of un-neutered tom and decaying fish flew over the fence like mustard gas. So did the cats themselves, despite the hurrying of stones, the fitting of extensions and the nailing up of barbed wire until it felt as if we were living next to the Berlin Wall.

You could go up on our roof, a storey and a half higher than his, lean over the parapet and wallop, the pong nearly knocked you over the edge.

His "housekeeper" (not a job I would recommend to a sister, aunt or mother of mine, despite the current unemployment problems), has had them put down. A selected few were brought back from the vets' and buried up the garden. She too has ports to far, far better place (London NW1) and the screaming rows that penetrated our communal wall during a bad night are a thing of the past.

He was not a 100 per cent nuisance. He cut a neighbour's hedge, for one thing. For another, he helped us, on our arrival eight years ago, to chop down the overgrown jungle that was the garden. After his death, we learnt that he had taken food every day to an old lady round the corner, now without his help, she was starving until discovered and placed on the Social Services' books. He had a rather attractive, though demonic smile.

He was a 99 per cent nuisance. He had this unique quality of bringing out the worst in those up against whom he rubbed. Mother Teresa in reverse. The mildest of Water Board operatives (called, incidentally, to cut off our supply in our first week here) would be turned into a hysterical, shrieking shadow of his former self.

And me, I am not, I flatter myself, the sort of person who refers to an elderly gent as a "nutter". I am particularly to his face. I do not tell senior citizens that they need their heads examined, particularly if they brain cells would not bear close examination from an electron microscope.

I do, flatter myself, that is, I have made both those remarks over the years, at

considerable volume. I have referred to "funny farms" and "men in white coats" - and it was no excuse that over the fence had come a remark about the need for soap on the skin of my half African, half Vietnamese nephew (by adoption - I am white and not Jewish at all, so it is surprising he did not take to me more).

There is no denying that the property values have gone up; I know of at least one sale that fell through purely because the potential buyer stumbled across the resident "character". But that is no excuse for treating the children to the spectacle of their father leaping about with joy on hearing the news that a neighbour has popped his clogs. It won't happen again.

Last weekend I went up the garden, safe from fear of threatening writs about roots reaching into his garden, or leaves drifting down into it. There was absolutely no aroma of cats. In a short, moving ceremony, I pulled away the wire and chucked it in the shed.

Jonathan Sale

## Law Report January 12 1983 Divisional Court

## Lloyd's committee exceeded powers in requiring underwriter's suspension

Regina v Committee of Lloyd's, Ex parte Fosgate  
Before Lord Justice O'Connor and Mr Justice McNeill  
[Judgment delivered January 11]

The Committee of Lloyd's in requiring the employers of Mr Ian Richard Fosgate to suspend him as an underwriter were in breach of the rules of the society.

Lord Justice O'Connor delivering the reserved judgment of the Queen's Bench Divisional Court so hold when granting a declaration that the committee had no power to make a demand contained in two letters dated September 20, 1982.

Mr Robert Alexander, QC and Mr Anthony Clark for Mr Fosgate; Mr Peter Scott, QC and Mr R. J. L. Thomas for Lloyd's.

LORD JUSTICE O'CONNOR said that Mr Fosgate applied for

judicial review of a decision taken by the Committee of Lloyd's on September 20, 1982 requiring his employers to suspend him as an underwriter. He claimed that that was in fact a decision to suspend him as a member of Lloyd's and that as such it was ultra vires.

Alternatively, that decision was taken in breach of the rules of natural justice in that he was given no opportunity to reply to serious allegations against him which were the basis for the decision.

Four questions were posed: (1) Did the committee suspend Mr Fosgate?

(2) Did the committee act outside its powers?

(3) Did the committee act in breach of natural justice?

(4) Should the court to its discretion grant relief?

Mr Alexander, on behalf of Mr Fosgate, submitted that all four questions should be answered "yes".

while Mr Scott on behalf of Lloyd's submitted that they should all be answered "no".

Lloyd's was a statutory corporation whose members were engaged in the business of insurance. There were some 18,000 members of Lloyd's (referred to as names) and the actual business had to be done through agents.

Agents were of two kinds: members' agents who advised their principals on what syndicates to join and did the necessary book-keeping on their behalf, and underwriting agents who organized syndicates and employed the actual underwriting staff to accept risks on behalf of their syndicates. Those two functions were frequently performed by the same corporate body.

The underwriting agents could only operate at Lloyd's if they were on a register. The leading underwriter of an underwriting agency was a person of crucial importance in the market for he decided what risks to accept on behalf of his syndicates and to what extent to reinsure them.

Alexander Howden Group PLC (AH Group) was a company which carried on insurance business worldwide. They were Lloyd's brokers and through a wholly owned subsidiary, Alexander Howden Underwriting Ltd (AHU) they were underwriting agents at Lloyd's.

Mr Fosgate who entered Lloyd's as a working member in 1957 had been leading underwriter for AHU since 1971. AHU was one of the largest, of not the largest, underwriting agents at Lloyd's. Mr Fosgate had been extremely successful; the syndicate on whose behalf he had been writing policies had flourished.

In addition, he was employed as leading underwriter by another firm of underwriting agents, Fosgate & Denby Agencies Ltd (F & D).

The scale of Mr Fosgate's success was reflected by the fact that over 3,500 names employed his services at £100 each, giving him an income of over £350,000 a year.

Mr Fosgate was a director of AHU and of F & D until March 1982. He was a member of the Committee of Lloyd's. His whole livelihood had come from his working membership in Lloyd's over the last 25 years.

In January 1983 the Alexander Howden companies were taken over by an American insurance company, Alexander & Alexander Inc (A & A). A & A commissioned a "fair value audit" of their English subsidiaries. The audit revealed large sums of money through bogus reinsurance companies in Panama owned by them. They resigned and in August 1983 entered into a settlement with A & A.

The investigation continued and in September A & A were in possession of prima facie evidence that the agreement that they had made in August did not cover the complete ground and, in addition, that Mr Fosgate was involved.

The evidence appeared to show that a Swiss bank previously owned by A & A Group had been sold by them to a syndicate which, in truth, consisted of the four men plus Mr Fosgate, plus two others, all acting through nominee Liechtenstein or Swiss trusts.

The money for the purchase had in fact been syphoned out of the A & A Group through the Panamanian reinsurance companies. The sums involved were large.

Before this storm broke, Mr Fosgate as joint active underwriter of A & A Group had been to see Sir Peter Green, the Chairman of AHU on June 22 to report that he was very concerned about over-writing by Mr Fosgate on the A & A H U syndicates for the 1982 account. Problems of over-writing on those syndicates by Mr Fosgate had occurred in the mid 1970s and thereafter the Lloyd's committee had insisted on quarterly returns in order to check the position. Mr Grob said that he was instructing Mr Fosgate to write no more 1982 business.

When the Lloyd's committee learned of the allegations they instructed accountants to examine the affairs of AHU.

During the week ending September 18 Mr Bogardus, chairman of A & A, saw Sir Peter Green, and told him that it would be necessary for A & A to file a statement with the Securities Exchange Commission in Washing-

ton at 10 am local time on September 20, that is at 3 pm London time.

It stated inter alia: "Reviewing all relevant facts and particularly those discovered during the week of September 13, 1982, the board of directors of the registrant (A & A) determined at a meeting held on September 18, 1982 that the misconduct of Mr Fosgate made it necessary to take all necessary steps to remove him as an underwriter for a director and employee of AHU. Mr Fosgate's activities at Lloyd's include the underwriting of syndicates for AHU. The syndicates for which Mr Fosgate was the underwriter for AHU include Syndicates 126 and 127, each with approximately 3,500 participants and a combined premium underwriting capacity of approximately £117m."

The rest of the statement made the most serious allegations against the ex-directors of A & A Group and Mr Fosgate. Mr Bogardus informed Sir Peter Green that on September 20 applications would be made to the Commercial Court for Mareva injunctions against them.

The proposed publication of this document in Washington on September 20 coupled with the dismissal of Mr Fosgate by AHU in London called for action by the Lloyd's committee for it was bound to have a disturbing effect.

Lloyd's officials together with their solicitors and counsel held a meeting on the morning of Monday September 20. Mr Fosgate was asked to retire and after protest he did so. Sir Peter Green explained the reasons for the meeting and then the committee settled two letters to be sent to the directors of AHU and P & D.

The letters stated inter alia: "The committee requires that the company shall take the steps listed below before filing which the committee will have no alternative but to take immediate steps in relation to the company's continuing approval as a Lloyd's underwriting agent."

The committee requires: 1. The immediate suspension of Mr Fosgate as joint active underwriter of the syndicates and as a director and officer of the company from all underwriting and underwriting

agency activities in relation to all the syndicates managed by the company.

"4. That all underwriting of new risks and/or all renewals of existing risks in the syndicates be suspended until the company has satisfied the committee of Lloyd's as to the nature and suitability of the underwriting capability of the syndicates, and as to the financial position of those syndicates and the action taken in respect of that position."

The letters reached their destinations soon after midday on September 20. The board of AHU agreed to implement the requirement but Mr Bogardus demanded the dismissal of Mr Fosgate as underwriter. The board refused and Mr Bogardus as chairman used his position to dismiss the board appoint another director and dismiss Mr Fosgate. The board of P & D also reluctantly agreed to conform with the demands made by the committee.

The court could not accept the submission on behalf of Lloyd's that Mr Fosgate remained a full member of Lloyd's, that he was entitled to participate as an inside name in any syndicate of which he was a member that the committee had done nothing to prevent him taking employment with other underwriting agents and that the letters to AHU and P & D were no more than firm requests inviting them to stop using the services of Mr Fosgate temporarily pending investigations.

It was quite clear that his real livelihood in Lloyd's was an underwriter. The committee was acting in good faith and were faced with what they regarded as a grave emergency.

They were satisfied that the good name of Lloyd's required action by them to stop Mr Fosgate acting as underwriter pending the investigations in progress and to be able to publish to the world as they did that he had done so.

Where a man's livelihood was concerned, a court should look at the reality of what had been done and the answer to question (1) above was that the committee did suspend Mr Fosgate as a member.

Lloyd's was incorporated as a statutory corporation by the Lloyd's Act 1871, which provided for the

exclusion of members in certain circumstances. There was no power to suspend a member temporarily under the 1871 Act.

The committee contended that they were purporting to act under section 10 of the 1871 Act which should have the management and superintendence of the affairs of the society.

That concept was a wide one and gave the committee an unfettered discretion to do what they considered best in the interests of the society subject only that they must act "in accordance with and subject to the provisions of this Act and the by-laws thereunder."

The affairs of the society plainly included the business of the society which was the business of insurance, and the by-laws thereunder.

The basis of insurance was good faith on all sides and superintendence of the affairs of the society necessarily involved seeing to it that the business was done honestly.

Section 10 of the 1871 Act as amended by the 1911 Act provided inter alia that the objects of the society should be the protection of the interests of members of the society in connection with the business carried on by them as members of the society.

The objects also included the doing of all things incidental or conducive to the fulfilment of the objects of the society. The committee had very wide powers of controlling the activities of underwriting agents.

Underwriting agents were the subject of bye-law 87 which provided in part:

"(i) Insurance business shall be effected with members through the medium of the underwriting agent only if the name of such underwriting agent is for the time being inscribed upon a register of approved Lloyd's underwriting agents to be kept by the committee."

"(vi) The committee may in their discretion direct by resolution that as from such future date as may thereby be specified the name of an underwriting agent shall be removed from the said register for any cause after such underwriting agent shall have been afforded a proper hearing and on the passing of such a resolution under the writing thereof shall forthwith be given to the

underwriting agent whose name is directed to be removed from the said register."

The committee were entitled to take drastic and immediate action to superintend the affairs of the society. They were entitled to make the demands in both letters save only the first in each of them. There was nothing wrong in the committee backing their demands with the threat if they were not complied with.

They had no power, however, to make the first demand. The irony of the situation was that demand No 4 which the committee had power to make would operate to stop Mr Fosgate underwriting on behalf of the syndicates.

The format of the letters together with the press statement against the suspension of Mr Fosgate in such manner as would amount to suspending him as a member of Lloyd's. That was in fact what they did and it was outside their powers.

In considering whether the committee acted in breach of natural justice, it was quite obvious that in the circumstances there could have been nothing approaching a hearing in the ordinary sense before the decision was taken.

However, Mr Fosgate ought to have been told the nature of the charges against him and at least asked if he had any grounds for saying that it would be wrong to suspend him. It might have been that the result would have been the same but the court was concerned with the form of the decision and not the substance.

In the judgment of the court the relief which Mr Fosgate was entitled to was a declaration that the committee had no power to make the requirement numbered 1.1 in the letters dated September 20, 1982.

Solicitors: Stephenson Harwood; Linklater and Paines.

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THE ARTS

Yilmaz Güney, Turkey's most famous film personality, is regarded as a criminal in his own country and undesirable in Britain. Tomorrow *Yol*, which won the Grand Prix at Cannes after being made at second hand on instructions sent out of prison, opens in London. David Robinson went to meet its inevitably elusive director

# Inspiration born out of captivity



Güney: "People should be able to think what they wish to think... to make cinema in freedom"

Yilmaz Güney's film *Yol*, which opens at the Lumiere Cinema, St Martin's Lane, tomorrow, was probably the most extraordinary Grand Prix winner in the history of the Cannes Festival. The film had, for a start, been made by proxy: although the subject, style and energy were undoubtedly Güney's, the credit for direction went to his former assistant, Serif Göran. Güney's presence at the Cannes showing last May was his first public appearance since his escape from the Turkish jail where he was serving a 19-year sentence for alleged murder.

Halfway through the festival, word came that Güney had been about to pounce. Güney abruptly left France. But the French - who take an intense national pride in doing things properly at Cannes - brought him safely back to accept his award. Since then he has continued to live in France, where he is at present finishing a new film - the first in 10 years that he has been able to direct personally, without the help of go-betweens. Since 1972 all his films have been made by assistants, from meticulous instructions passed out of the various prisons in which Güney has been held.

Shooting on his new film, *The Wall*, began on October 12, 1982 - a year to the day after Güney was spirited out of Turkey. Much of the finance has come from the French Ministry of Culture, and the support of so notable a dissident reflects the current state of diplomatic relations between France and Turkey. Other finance has come from Germany and from France's First Television Channel.

And thirty people, including Güney's tiny crew of 20, lived at the site, 60km outside Paris, during the shooting. Of the child actors, 50 or so were Turkish refugees living in France; the rest were Algerians.

The Cannes prize undoubtedly made it easier to get finance for the new film; Güney is also gratified by the wide distribution it ensured for *Yol*. "But success brings as well as freedom. And obligations. I have to live up to it, to make sure that my next film comes up to what is expected of me. In the 10 years I was unable to make films, I constantly thought about what I should do with movies. I want to move and air people. People are living but they are blind and deaf to the way they are living. I want to shake them up. Most films - I'm thinking particularly of the American cinema - are made to take people away from reality. Think of space movies.

"I don't want people to live with the stars in the sky. I want them to see their everyday lives more clearly. It's only by facing reality that you can begin to change it. The kids in *The Wall* aren't dreaming about some imaginary better life. They're simply fighting for a better prison. And they achieved that reality in the years 1976 to 1982."

Güney posed a special threat, in the eyes of the Turkish establishment, since he was not only a vocal political dissident but also, the country's favourite film star. Many of the 105 films in which he acted remain box-office favourites, and have continued to be shown even during Güney's imprisonment and exile.

In all he spent 12 years in prisons. The first term was in 1961, for an article alleged to contain communist propaganda. "At that time I did not know what communism was. I learnt later." In 1972 he was sentenced to 10 years for giving shelter to wanted revolutionaries, but was released after two and a half years. Shortly afterwards, however, came the murder charge. According to Güney's account, there is no doubt that an unpopular right-wing

judge was murdered, or that Güney was present in the restaurant where the shooting occurred. Many people had motives for killing the man: it was widely said that one day he "would get what was coming to him".

In fact, says Güney, it was his (Güney's) nephew who shot him. The young man was Kurdish, and his statement was not taken properly, because of the language difficulties. Subsequently he was charged with perjury, released and soon afterwards murdered - though his death was officially accounted as suicide.

Güney's trial and conviction was a lengthy process, involving shifting the court from the provinces to Ankara, changing the court president and the judges, and securing forensic evidence that a 9mm bullet was a 7.5mm bullet. Eventually the guilty verdict was achieved however, and Güney was sentenced. Because of his celebrity, no prison was very keen to accept him, and he was shut out from place to place until he ended up on the island prison of İsmir in the Marmara Sea - the setting for the opening scenes of *Yol*. The scenes of the outside of the prison which appear in the film were shot by cameras hidden in boats off the island.

The success of *Yol* abroad has clearly given no pleasure to the Turkish establishment. Since Cannes the reactionary press in Ankara has stepped up its campaign to discredit Güney with his public, saying that he has abandoned his native country for the good life abroad. There was agitation to have him kidnapped and brought back to Turkey for trial; and the possibility is real enough for Güney still to move around Paris with a certain caution, and never alone. His family in Turkey have suffered: a nephew has been imprisoned without explanation, and he says it is impossible for anyone bearing his or his wife's surname to obtain a passport.

He can reveal nothing about his actual escape, except that it was made possible by the general confusion following Turkey's Octob-



Image conceived in a prison cell: Meral Orhonsoy looks out on the world in *Yol*

er coup. "I could go in and out of Turkey again in the same way without being detected. Perhaps I will. I want to go back to my country. It is the only way to fight. What do I want for Turkey? Only that people should be able to think what they wish to think, say what they wish to say, to write, to paint, to make cinema in freedom, to ask aloud for the things that are their rights."

"I shall continue to make films about Turkey. I will treat the same subject a hundred times if I need to. When what I say is understood, then I'll say something else." He found complete identity with Lindsay

Anderson's outburst at Cannes, speaking of his own entry there, *Brian's Hospital*: "They say I keep on saying the same things. What else do they expect me to say? How can I change what I say when the things I am talking about don't change?" Güney comments: "If they would let me come to England I would like to meet Anderson."

The chances of this are slight. The Home Office, accepting straightforward the verdict of the Turkish courts, have consistently refused applications by the British Film Institute for Güney to visit London; and it is certain that he will not be at the opening night of *Yol*.

## 'Britain salutes New York' Lively offering to American culture

The largest ethnic group in the United States has no starch about its Fifth Avenue in New York. The country, with the largest rate of investment in the United States economy celebrates no national day here. But this year the 200th anniversary of its first treaty with the United States will be marked with the largest arts festival ever held here - "Britain salutes New York."

It will be the biggest outpouring of British art, British artists and general Britishness that has ever been seen outside the United Kingdom. It is already bigger, for instance, than the Europa Festival that marked the British accession to the EEC. For the month of April the Union Jack will fly from hotels, theatres, stores, concert halls and bus shelters, from the contemporary splendours of the Lincoln Center to the industrial grime of SoHo, the area south of Houston St where contemporary art flourishes like lilac on a bomb site.

Major set pieces events will provide the core of the festival. They include the Royal Ballet, of course, and the Royal Shakespeare Company. Musical events will be provided by the Academy of St Martin in the Fields, the Monteverdi Choir, the Grimethorpe Colliery Band and Queen among many others. *The Queen's Holbeins, The World of Henry Moore and Constable's England* top the list of art exhibitions. British television will be on show at the Museum of Broadcasting, and Stephen Spender at the Academy of Poets.

The cost of all this is expected to exceed \$3m and the money comes not from the British Government but from private industry on both sides of the Atlantic. The festival is the fruit of one man's inspiration. Two years ago Mr David Lloyd-Jacob, then managing director of Amoco, the American arm of Consolidated Goldfields (despite his name, he is neither Welsh nor Jewish), was talking over the position of the British in the US; not only are there more people of British descent here than in any other, there are more people of British descent here than in Britain.

He and his friends took the view that a bicentennial celebration of the treaty that

ended the revolutionary war and officially recognized the independence of the United States would be a good way of drawing attention to the British contribution to the American culture, and at the same time of pointing out the vitality of our own.

Mr Lloyd-Jacob and his friends set about the task of raising the money, and established committees in London and New York to monitor the artistic values of the participating events and to set about the organization and fund raising. Sir Hugh Casson accepted an invitation to become artistic director. The Prince of Wales and Nancy Reagan agreed to be



Lloyd-Jacob: "Reasonably high profile"

joint patrons. Sir Claus Moser volunteered to head the British advisory committee. "A reasonably high profile" is how Mr Lloyd-Jacob describes this support.

"It is not difficult to raise money, especially in America, for a good programme of artistic events," Mr Lloyd-Jacob says. "It is more difficult in Britain, because they don't have that tradition. But it is almost impossible to raise money for running a programme." So that was the initial task he set himself.

The success of Mr Lloyd-Jacob's operation may be shown by the fact that 85 per cent of the money needed has now been raised and there has been - just - more money contributed from sources in Britain than in America. Although he is now separated from Amoco and Consolidated Goldfields ("It's flattering to be held single-handedly responsible for the US recession") the company is still supporting the festival and has just confirmed another \$250,000 contribution.

"I have a theory," says Mr Lloyd-Jacob, at 44 years old an

## Television Unforgettable ability to mock

He looked, in repose, as dusty and as bulky as a sack of potatoes; but when he moved he had the grace of a cat. Alastair Sim (BBC 1) declared that he only became an actor after he realized that he could do nothing else; he disliked publicity and refused to give interviews; somehow, as one friend said, "he fitted into the background". He was "one of those few actors who, like Ralph Richardson, seem genuinely to want to efface themselves in their roles. He inhabited each part, not like a foreign traveller but as a native."

As a result there is curiously little to say about him as a man. He did not begin acting until he was 30 and, after a spell in the theatre, made a series of already forgotten films. And yet, even in the early clips which were shown last night, one can see the outline of a remarkable cinematic presence. With his balding head, staring eyes and extraordinary eyebrows he could be either a menacing or

comic figure, when one laughs, it is out of sheer relief that he has chosen to be the latter. Perhaps that is why his most successful role was as the headmistress of St Trinian's: she looked as if she might easily boil and eat the little brats but, instead, she is everybody's favourite aunt.

He himself had once been a teacher and his own benevolence must have guided him through the part. But it is a benevolence sharpened by observation and a certain amount of mild malice. The programme was subtitled "A Qualified Fool" but he was a Fool only in the Shakespearean sense of mocking the pretensions of authority, just as by his self-abnegation he ridiculed the idea of the actor as a "personality".

That is perhaps why his most memorable roles were those of bishops and generals, figures sliding off their pedestals and ending with a bump upon the ground. There was a wonderful scene last night from his role as

a bishop in *The Ruling Class*, a confused and malodorous lump of episcopacy who manages to forget the lines from the marriage service. Since Alastair Sim could not take himself seriously, he was uniquely able to mock self-importance in others - and to do so in a natural and therefore unforgettable way.

Behind the kindly and affable old gent of his later years, there must have been a certain amount of steel. Last night's documentary did not, however, attempt to enter this interesting area. It remained at the level of celebratory biography, a sort of *festschrift* rather than anything else. There is nothing particularly wrong with such an approach, but it did lead to a somewhat conventional exercise in film-making which seemed inadequate for so quietly unconventional a man.

Peter Ackroyd

## Concerts

### Philharmonia/Knussen

#### Barbican

I hope Du Maurier are not too dismayed that their Music of Today concerts with the Philharmonia attract only a small audience of composers, music publishers, critics and other weirdos. After all, it helps to have some professional interest to sustain one through the long hours of rehearsal, which these events bring out into the open before each performance, and it would be unrealistic to expect a full house for music that has neither age nor fashionableness to recommend it. But, as I have said before, one might be happier about the usefulness of the enterprise if these performances could be taken into the wider world of the Philharmonia's Festival Hall concerts.

Both the pieces we heard on Monday are big and bold enough to weather a more public siring. Copland's *Inception* finds him in the late 1960s bashing his head against the brick wall of the strictest possible serial technique and yet still not managing to deaden his creative imagination completely; the process was finished a little later. Jacob Druckman's *Aureole*, the music of a Copland pupil much honoured with prizes and commissions, is hardly less sure and direct, besides being a good deal more fun.

Both pieces were also short, lasting for little more than ten minutes each, and so Oliver Knussen had been able to clear up most of the rehearsal business before we arrived. That meant there was time for two performances of each work with, in between, a spot of dissection. I am not sure this is a good thing. It blew Mr Knussen's cover as a dozy buffoon; he is far too astute in pointing out how these compo-

sitions were made. It also completes the conversion of the pieces from works of art into objects of study.

In the case of the Druckman that change of optic was perhaps inevitable. Just as many American novels these days seem designed for creative writing seminars, so Druckman's music for composition majors, *Aureole* is a splendid demonstration of the science of orchestration: flocked and splashed with colour, it rattles on with never a dull moment. Equally it is a display piece of compositional strategy. Every thing develops from the main theme of Bernstein's "Kaddish" Symphony, which plays along profusely decorated with haloes of derived motifs. It really is terribly clever.

This was not the environment, though, to find out whether there is anything in the music beyond academic pliancy. If someone at Du Maurier or the Philharmonia cares about these works, then perhaps we should be given the chance to find out.

Paul Griffiths

### Bochmann Quartet

#### Purcell Room

Versatility is evidently a virtue of the Bochmann Quartet. When I last heard them, a couple of months ago, they were in the pit at Sadler's Wells playing Schubert and Bach and contributing not a little to performances by London Contemporary Dance Theatre. On their own on Monday they ranged from Haydn to Ravel, and opened up a more unfamiliar corner of the repertoire with a searching account of Prokofiev's B minor Quartet Op 50. The first of the composer's two quartets, it dates from 1930, and was a commission from the Library of Congress in Washington. It also followed

closely in the wake of his ballet. *The Prodigal Son* to which there is more than a passing musical resemblance in the dance-like writing of both the first and second movements, while the unusual Andante finale also became part of a solo piano suite in association with other pieces taken from the ballet.

What Michael Bochmann and his colleagues did was to relate form and content in such a way that the progress through the three relatively short movements was that of a deepening intensity of musical experience. The sprightly spirit of the opening Allegro was admirably poised on a keen rhythmic sense, and this led into successive fast and slow movements notable for clarity of part-writing in the former and sustained lyrical thought in the latter.

Prokofiev was preceded by Haydn, whose players took time to find both character and style in a sometimes brusque account of his last Quartet, Op 77 No 2, but Ravel's Quartet was given an accomplished performance. Some excessive indulgence of the song-like melody at the heart of the Scherzo was compensated by the virtuoso technique, delicate shading and fine-drawn line elsewhere, so that the musical focus within the shifting textures was always in view.

Noel Goodwin

### Kyung-Wha Chung/Bishop-Kovacevich

#### St John's/Radio 3

Despite the fact that it was broadcast live and will be repeated on Radio 3 next Sunday at 1pm, the BBC's lunchtime recital by Kyung-Wha Chung and Stephen Bishop-Kovacevich packed out St John's, Smith Square, on Monday. Those who had made the journey were amply reward-

## London debuts The harp in all its brilliance

An entire evening of solo harp music may well not have wide appeal outside the loyal but narrow circle of cognoscenti, but Danielle Perret gave a debut recital at the Purcell Room which was well worthy of the large audience which turned up to hear her. For once, the harp's own character was rarely allowed to dominate; sheer beauty of sound and virtuosity of technique were always subordinated to thoughtful musicianship and keen interpretative intelligence. Even at the beginning, when Ms Perret's nerves showed in a slight tension in the resonating tone, her ability to modulate timbre to mould structure as well as dynamic expression was shown to good effect in the *Berceuse* by Roger-Ducasse and in the counterpointal substance of her Froberger transcription.

The Froberger was just one of four first London performances: the plain-speaking *Nocturne* of Geoffrey Burgon revealed a cool, precisely nuanced solo

Ms Perret's playing, nicely balanced by the considerably more taxing *Eclogue*, written specially for her by Robert Keeley, vividly imaginative in both invention and execution.

The next day the Portuguese harpist Mario Falcão, giving his London debut at the Wigmore Hall, showed himself a confident, assured performer of considerable skill and experience. His obvious joy in everything he did gilded an effortless technique with warm, colourful resonance, brightening the strong, even articulation of arpeggio, scale and figuration in his Rodriguez Toccata and Cardon Sonata.

David Bradshaw and Cosmo Buono arrived from New York to make their London debut on two grand pianos. Given that four-hand piano music is usually more fun to play than to listen to, their strength and unity of ensemble, their lively and instinctive rapport and their careful attention to technical and expressive detail made all they did unusually compel-

ling. Casella's five-piece suite *Pupazzetti*, witty and slick, was nicely balanced by one of the first Bax pieces of his centenary year, *Poisoned Fountain*.

The young Bavarian cellist Julius Berger, who has already worked with Rostropovich and Haitink, began his Wigmore debut with an arresting performance of Boccherini's Sonata No 6. A confident singing tone, moving easily to the nuances of an often whimsical imagination, burgeoned fully in his Brahms Op 38 Sonata. He was fortunate enough to be stimulated at every turn by the closely responsive accompanying of Bruno Canino; but what marked this performance was an unusually mature ability to strengthen and invigorate his interpretation by modulating the voice of the instrument to the detailed shape, not just the generalized expressive mood, of the music in hand.

Hilary Finch

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## THE TIMES DIARY

### Armless pursuit

Having sneaked last month on 36 public schools with no right to their coats of arms, I now offer some more tuition to 11 equally presumptuous Oxbridge colleges. There is no record of the arms they boast having been granted or otherwise ratified. The guilty Oxford Ten are: Hertford, Jesus, Keble, Lady Margaret Hall, St Anne's, St Edmund Hall, St John's, Wadham, Worcester and Somerville. Magdalene is the sole transgressor at Cambridge. Several of the establishments argue customary usage, or that their foundation pre-dates that of the College of Arms. But Theo Matthews, Windsor Herald at the College, is adamant: "There is no such thing as a right to arms by prescription. Antiquity of unauthorised arms confers no sanction. The longer the use, the greater the abuse."

### Ogdon in concert

I am pleased to learn that the information in my recent note about John Ogdon, the pianist, was out of date. Such is his progress in recovery that he left the Maudsley Hospital almost two months ago, and is now living at a half-way home in Twickenham run by the Richmond Fellowship. At the home he is in charge of his own medication, and performs compulsory domestic tasks. He practices for his increasingly busy concert programme at a nearby college and a studio in London. Beside the interview with Mavis Nicholson which he is to undertake at the Festival Hall on January 18, Ogdon has been filming with BBC's *Nationwide*, who will also record his concert in Cambridge on January 20. This will be transmitted at the end of the month - possibly on January 27, his 46th birthday.

Christmas comes but once a year, but does not stay away long. Roger Payton has received a card from Baltimore date-stamped January 2, 1983 with the legend: "Please mail early for Christmas".

### Current affairs

Richard Balfé, Labour MEP for London South Inner, claims to have detected some unsuspected power sharing in the European Parliament. On whose authority, he asked yesterday, had a mobile home parked on the river bank lawn been plugged into the parliament building's electricity supply? On Monday, Balfé said, he observed a dinner party going on inside the vehicle, and an electric cable running from a first floor window of Parliament. Piet Dankert, president of the Parliament, sent security men to investigate, but by the time they got to the scene there was no sign of either people or cable.

### Serenaded

While Berlin wonders how far Herbert von Karajan will go in support of the lady clarinetist, the Vienna Philharmonic is wondering what it did to upset another of Europe's most fashionable conductors, Carlos Kleiber. The temperamental Kleiber stormed out of a Beethoven rehearsal in Vienna, cancelling two concerts and a recording, without any explanation. Yet such is his allure that the orchestra is already wooing him for another engagement.



### Bravo for Bolivar

At the far end of South America from Margaret Thatcher, another liberator is being feted by the British. Tomorrow a 34-strong choir from Chetham's, the Manchester music school, flies to Caracas to help Venezuela celebrate the bicentenary of the birth of Simon Bolivar. The choristers plan a quick serenade on the concourse of Ringway airport before embarking. When they arrive they will sing the national anthem to the president, the sentiments, if not the language, would have gone down well in Stanley Cathedral: *Gloria Al Bravo Pueblo*.

Police would like to interview a man who threw himself to the dogs in the sixth race at Catford on Saturday. It is not supposed that he was trying to emulate Emily Davidson, the suffragette who died beneath the hooves of the King's horse in the Derby. Rather he is thought to have been rescuing a betting coup that had gone wrong. Odds on Miller's Glory had sharpened before the off, but at the last bend the dog looked beaten. The man's intervention meant "no race" was declared and punters' money returned. The culprit was last seen legging it down Doggett's Road.

PHS

# Beware the Shore factor

by Peter Stothard

The Government is in a dilemma. It wants the world to know how disastrous Labour economic policies would be. It does not want premonitions of Peter Shore to provoke a sterling crisis for its own policy. So far the drop in sterling has been beneficial to Tory strategy. Much further and it could be a disaster.

These words from a Conservative economic adviser yesterday reflect the political problem of this week's fall in the pound to what is almost its lowest ever level against the dollar - and consequent base rate rise to 11 per cent. If the markets are nervous about the coming election - their fears fuelled by what is seen as the Prime Minister's blatant electioneering in the Falklands - so too are the Conservative Party committees that are planning the presentation of economic issues for the campaign. They have the ammunition against Mr Shore. The question is how and how to use it.

The Chancellor, Sir Geoffrey Howe, who is coordinating a number of manifesto policy groups of MPs and economic advisers, now has the results of a detailed analysis by Treasury economists of how Peter Shore's principles and pronouncements might work over a five-year Labour government. In the short term we may not hear much of them from ministers worried that a continued fall in sterling might endanger the Government's overriding election claim to have controlled inflation. But they include arguments and statistics - damaging to the Labour case - with which we are likely to become more familiar as the year rolls on.

The central strand of Labour's economic policy document provided at the end of last year for increased public spending of around £25,000m and a 30 per cent devaluation of the pound. By 1986, according to their predictions,

there would come in return 2 million more jobs than an existing Tory policy along with an inflation rate still in single figures.

The "manifesto" view, which originated in work on the Treasury model by a group including the Chancellor's chief economic adviser, Sir Terry Burns, is rather different. After five Labour years:

● Unemployment would still be over 2 million.

● Inflation would be over 17 per cent.

● Economic growth would have fallen from almost 5 per cent in the second boom year to less than 3 per cent.

● The Public Sector Borrowing Requirement would be £33,000m.

● Ninety per cent of the extra monetary demand would be taken up in increased prices, only 10 per cent in higher real output.

The analysis begins by examining the twin arguments of those who propose reflationary policies. The first is that unemployment is high because of a large gap between actual and potential output caused by a general lack of demand. The second is that, despite the risks of inflation, the long-term structural problems of British industry can be solved only in a climate of sustained growth.

It is sceptical on both counts but one of its important arguments is that its forecasts are in many ways overgenerous to the Labour position. The more one believes that structural problems of overmanning and inefficient production can be solved through reflation, it says, the less unemployment is likely to be absorbed in any recovery.

The Treasury economists believe that the effect of substituting "the Shore factor" for "the Thatcher factor" could be highly unpredictable in the foreign exchange

markets and that a controlled devaluation of 30 per cent could be very hard to achieve. The report does not, however, build exchange rate chaos into its assumptions about the success of Labour's policy.

Instead, in an attempt to dig beneath the full results of a five-year package of reflationary budgets, it looks at the cumulative effect of the first year's £8,000m reflation alone, assuming a modest exchange rate fall of 13 per cent in the first year.

These results are simpler and still more starkly grim. The effect upon output and employment, though rising satisfactorily in the third year, falls away by the fifth year to almost nothing. In the early stages it is imports that crowd out domestic output in the later stages, inflation.

Earnings, it argues, will respond rapidly and completely to the higher price caused by the lowering of the exchange rate and raised profit margins by manufacturers. The time lag between price increases and wage increases will be shorter than is most often assumed. As people become accustomed to the problems of inflation, the so-called "money illusion" cannot be relied upon in the past. Pay rises will have almost completely wiped out the competitive gains from the lowered exchange rate by the end of the fifth year.

In an attempt to make some improvement in this picture the forecasters tried two variations in their analysis of the first year package. The first concentrated the entire £8,000m on cuts in VAT and the National Insurance Surcharge. This produced a small improvement - an extra 40,000 jobs in the fifth year and fractionally higher output.

But it would be unlikely to be part of any real-life Labour policy, which would be bound to include immediate extra public spending.

The second assumed that wages would in some way be suppressed so that the exchange rate would not be forced down lower than 10 per cent below the assumption in the Government's own Medium Term Financial Strategy. This, not surprisingly, produced a much more attractive picture in which retail prices rose 20 per cent less than in the base prediction and real wages rose only to a limited extent. This improved profits and, by the fifth year, competitiveness too.

But even on these assumptions, unemployment comes down only to two million after five years of reflationary budgets. And the Government remains highly sceptical of the efficacy of the measures that would be needed to achieve such massive changes in expectations and behaviour.

The Chancellor's report endorses the feeling - now widespread inside the Government - that mistakes have been made in the past five years, particularly in the unnecessarily high interest and exchange rates held for much of 1980 and 1981. But it takes a strong line that if only companies and workers had accepted from the beginning that the Government was genuinely committed to its monetarist policies, then unemployment would be a good deal lower than it is today. Excessive pay increases and the rise in the real pay increase can both be put down partly to private sector mistakes and, if there ever was a case for reversing some of the mistakes of the past, it concludes, it becomes weaker all the time as output improves with the lower rates of inflation.

As long, that is, as the Shore factor does not replace the Thatcher factor too early.

## Two opposing voices in the argument over religious belief



Dr Keith Ward and the Rev Don Cupitt formidable minds and a reversal of positions.

## Does God exist? Faith gets a lift

Does God exist? New life has suddenly stirred in this old argument by the public clash of two formidable minds, one a churchman turned atheist and the other an atheist turned churchman. And the result, unexpectedly, seems to be leaning God's way.

The idea that God is a reality, according to the Rev Don Cupitt, Dean of Emmanuel College, Cambridge, is no longer intellectually acceptable. There is no "real" God: science and philosophy have demolished the idea. The book he wrote elaborating what he called "Christian Buddhism" attracted so much admiration and so much recognition that "There too, I stand", that it could be called a manifesto. It is a view a large part of the population would probably find familiar.

It was certainly familiar to the one-time atheist and philosopher lecturer Dr Keith Ward, of King's College, London, for he recognized in it exactly the views he had held ten years ago. Over approximately the same period of time, he and Cupitt have managed a complete reversal of positions, for he has now argued himself into the orthodox Christian camp Cupitt has repudiated. His reply to Cupitt, recently published, is uncompromising. Cupitt stands for the little-by-little letting go of traditional theism, which for several generations has marked the progress of secular anti-dogmatism in the modern liberal culture and which now virtually takes it for granted that religion has had its day. His position as an Anglican priest and Cambridge theologian seems to mark the arrival of the anti-dogmatic principle at almost its ultimate point. There was a time when he was able to Church of England that he was able to get away with it, but not a few Anglicans seem to stand where Cupitt stands: it is Ward who looks a little unusual, as an old-fashioned "defender of the faith."

The bench-mark of retreat from old-fashioned orthodox Cupitt established in his book was not so far distant from points others had reached not so long before in the famous *Myth of God Incarnate*, when a whole chorus of theologians took aim at the divinity of Jesus Christ, and shot it down in flames (or said they had).

The theologians, Don Cupitt included, were doing no more than stating, with academic weight and intellectual reputation behind them, the general beliefs of ordinary people. Decade by decade, since the war, a large percentage of the population has shifted from professing "I believe in God" to "I believe in a Life Force or Spirit" and, with respect for religion and the morality associated with it has remained high, the very concept of religion has undergone exactly the change Cupitt announced as his own.

"Bad" religion is about dogma, fanaticism, communal strife - Iran and Northern Ireland are the favourite cases cited - while "good"

religion is the cultivation of an autonomous spiritual and moral sensitivity, full of tolerance, empty of propositions about facts in the "real" world. "Good" religion, because it makes no such statements, is in no way seen to be in conflict by science: "bad" religion, "as everyone knows", has been discredited by the entire consensus of scientists and philosophers, so much so that there is nothing more to say.

That, at least, is the appearance, and the churches have consented to it. Cupittism is the end-point in the evolution of post-Protestant liberal theology, with all the certainties of the sixteenth century, Scriptural infallibility, the ancient creeds, God's providence at work in history and in everyday life, the immortality of the soul, and the six-day Creation as in Genesis, all swept aside by Newton and Copernicus, Darwin and Freud, leaving little room for God. Again, one has to add - "or so it seems", for the oddest feature of this anti-religious cultural revolution is the neglect, by those who have inherited them, of the Christian tradition's powerful counter-arguments. And though commonly assumed to be true, particularly in the media, this picture of modern secular culture does not fit the facts.

Leading scientists who profess religious belief are legion; even agnostic nuclear physicists insist on the importance, for their own subject, of metaphysics; and among the high priests of advanced thinking, the Oxford and Cambridge professors of philosophy, a majority are Christians. Cupitt's mockery of the religion of "raging corpses and empty tombs", in his leave-taking essay of 1980, does not seem to be as intellectually inescapable as he, and many others, take for granted.

Ward says of Cupitt's book *Taking Leave of God* that he recognizes in it the position he had to abandon as untenable as a philosopher. Christianity is not at all about "walking corpses and empty tombs", he insists, but is nevertheless no vague spirituality either. It makes statements of fact, including the statement of the fact that there really is a being called God.

Cupitt's attack on God was not just on the popular idea of an old man with a long white beard, though he has some harsh things to say about this tyrannical figure. He attacks the more sophisticated entity whose existence the medieval theologians claimed to have proved, the God who dictates moral rules,

the God who intervenes in life, the God who rewards and punishes, who can be reached in prayer, and whose activity explains the things not, or not yet, explained by science.

It is not quite the God that Ward defends in his reply, *Holding Fast to God*, for he finds Cupitt's picture as caricature, but it is close enough for them to be talking of the same thing (or non-thing). What impresses most about Ward's case is its entire orthodoxy: he makes no concessions, drops no awkward bits overboard, and does not, as is fashionable today even in traditional circles, shy away from stating a logical philosophical case for religious belief.

Laying case and counter-case side by side, the real and fundamental difference between Cupitt and Ward concerns metaphysics. Cupitt, drawing upon the findings of secular philosophy and perhaps unconsciously also on the Reformation's rejection of medieval scholasticism, operates in a world where truth has to be verifiable and objective. It is commonly supposed that the religious opposite to such a demand is an appeal either to emotion or to blind faith, or perhaps a fusion of the two. Ward opposes Cupitt's logical positivism with logic of his own, or rather a synthesis of Aristotle, Augustine, and Aquinas in new words.

Cupitt, who here stands for the modern secular culture, insists that science has driven "God" religion to the fringe, where it is seen to be unable to stand its ground. There is no verifiable evidence for it, and the workings of logic less than that, even if truth is to contain verifiable or logical truth as part of the whole.

This failure of logical positivism to pass its own test is now a classic philosophical insight. It has led, as Ward states, to the abandonment of the view even by those who

professionally expounded it, and he overstates only slightly in describing it as now completely discredited. In some less self-critical parts of our academic and intellectual subculture, it is still the received truth. And many churchmen, indeed, still struggle to make space for faith in a world so constructed.

Whether it is true or not, it is a statement about ultimate reality, about what is or is not the case beyond the possible limits of science or logic. Logical positivism is a system metaphysical by nature, metaphysics being about ultimate reality; Ward declares it to be an exceedingly silly metaphysical statement, being self-disproving. But the case of logical positivism shows the inescapable character of metaphysics. A theory explicitly designed to discount it ends up by having to admit it. And hence he opens the metaphysical door, passage through which is necessary if one is to construct a rational case for God.

From then on, it may be said, the two arguments are hopelessly at cross purposes. Ward having vindicated metaphysics and Cupitt having derided the very possibility. The classic "proofs for the existence of God", arguments from design, causality or purpose, must remain meaningless words to a logical positivist, explorations of reality to a metaphysician.

Ward and Cupitt stand, it seems, for the real gap between the religious and the non-religious idea of what constitutes reality. The latter has a view in which God not merely happens not to exist, but cannot exist; the former has a view in which God may well exist, and the task is to discover him. It is so fundamental a difference, it is virtually an opposition between two forms of consciousness, unable to communicate with each other. A logical positivist will be unable to understand what is being said by a metaphysician, not through stupidity or intellectual obstinacy, but because his world of valid concepts excludes the concepts the other is using. It is a basic philosophical dictionary, and the balance appears to have shifted among professional philosophers, towards the metaphysical option.

In the culture at large, however, it is a different matter. The churches, who ought to have been the first on to the battlefield, are desperately ill-equipped to grapple with metaphysical issues, even if their whole case rests on them.

Thus it goes by default, or very nearly so. While Cupitt has shown how inexcusable is the drift towards a completely self-sufficient description of reality in a world-view without metaphysical anchor, Ward has shown how orthodox Christianity - to an extent which would probably surprise even orthodox Christians - can stand up for itself once it rediscovered its philosophical self-confidence.

Clifford Longley  
Religious Affairs Correspondent

John Vincent

## Coming up roses with cider

In Britain, and only there, the Industrial Revolution happened to coincide with Romanticism. No graver misfortune can be imagined. Where there was much, there was not only brass, there was also an idealized sense of the Industrial Sublime. Mines, mills, and railways took on a moral dimension; they were the objective correlates of work and love and belief. Heavy industry was wrapped in a romantic conviction that it served some greater end, some higher purpose, than simply making money.

For the last century, heavy industry has been less than good at making money. A growing class has appeared between industrial actuality and official ideology. The latter says that we are rich because of our great industries and their part in the world economy. In reality, our industrial heritage is a form of consumption, not of production. We have heavy industry because we are rich; we are not rich because we have heavy industry. And we want to afford heavy industry, because we are deeply romantic about it. We see it as something that it is right to have. It fulfils a higher purpose.

In this it is like world trade. The official economic ideology teaches that the export market excels the home one as cold baths are morally better than hot ones. The home market is somehow decadent. Ask not why, or you will get that dreadful final phrase of implied economic illiteracy flung at you, "it's just taking in each other's washing." There is some ultimate lack of moral fibre in this mutual laundering, it is clear. Why it is all right for the world economy to take in its own washing, but wrong for the national one to do so, may be a puzzle, but official ideologies are to be obeyed, not understood.

But you, you will be asking next about Britain's natural resources. Officially, we have no resources, no apples, mackerel, trees, salt (the oil is a bit harder to deny). For if we had resources of our own, it would damage two parts of official ideology: that we need an enormous education budget to survive as a trading nation, and that we need to throw our home market open to the EEC to prosper. Ideologies, you see, are not very factual, and it is easier to deny the existence of our apples than to endanger the interests that depend on the maintenance of an illusion.

This brings us to light industry. Even the simplest of us can see that if heavy industry is good, then light industry must be bad. Heavy industry produces things that give little pleasure and which people at home do not want to buy; that is, it is a reason for staying in the EEC so that the Europeans can find higher meanings for it all. Light industry just happens. It has little to do with government. It has absolutely no moral meaning. Light industry just makes money. It "takes in each other's washing." It does not need massive injections of capital, as if from a sadistic nurse wielding a giant needle.

One only has to go abroad to see

the moral superiority of our economy. The French advertisements are all about pouring stuff down one's throat; the Italians, worse, guzzle ice cream. We make really useful things like steel which nobody wants; they get disgustingly rich selling each other Perrier and Bikkie and cassis. But, of course, we are not deceived, for they are only buying in each other's washing aren't they?

The utmost vigilance is needed, though, to ensure that a prosperous home economy does not develop here. Already a cider boom is upon us. The western shires are failing to understand what the higher industrialization is all about. They are producing a small luxury for the home market. Made out of apples, to boot. In Hereford the lights burn far into the night, the cider lories run 24 hours a day, while useful factories making useful things are closing down.

Cider production, half of it from Butlers in Hereford, has more than doubled in 20 years. We lead the world in cider, without a single politician having lifted a finger. Is there a moral here? Cider has not failed the nation, to use the phrase politicians used about steel. Cider has prospered, because politicians were stuck within romantic assumptions about heavy industry and thought cider not worth a thought. There are no cider imports, and Hereford is still a pleasant city of brass without much.

Cider is a home market industry. In theory, that is wrong, the sort of thing the Japanese do. In fact, in terms of filthy lucre, Butlers' shares, issued to employees at 67p in 1970, now stand at about £10. Nobby Clarke, Chippy Field, Arthur Grubb, Dennis Bubb and Dick Root, all Hereford cider makers for more than 30 years, are riding out the slump very nicely.

Certainly Butlers is no ordinary firm. For a start, there are no strikes; a strong TGWU finds better things to do. In Hereford, more than 350 workers (out of 1,500) will turn up to an annual meeting with management to discuss the future of the business. How many AGMs of Britain's largest companies can rival that? How many firms have anything like Butlers' elected employee council? Or have substituted for the gravest of industrial conflict, the levy of Butlers' steam engine collection?

We must not get too Chester-

James Curran

## Sugar daddies - and an acid test

Although Lomro now denies reports that it is anxious to sell *The Observer* and its sister papers, few people doubt that Tiny Rowland, its chief executive, has deliberately put a "For Sale" sign outside *The Observer's* door.

Rumours of an impending sale must make journalists wonder whether the love affairs between Fleet Street proprietors and their papers are any more permanent than marriages in Hollywood. Like an ageing starlet gone to seed, *The Observer* has been passed around from one sugar daddy to another. It left Astor for the American oil conglomerate Atlantic Richfield in 1976, switched in a complicated wife-swapping arrangement to the Lomro conglomerate in 1981, and is now being looked over, despite denials to the contrary, by a new suitor, Robert Maxwell - one of the few eligible bachelors around, since he has been rejected by every other would-be bride in Fleet Street.

*The Observer*, even if it has lost its radical sparkle of 20 years ago, deserves better. It is a distinguished paper, shortly to receive a Newspaper of the Year award. Yet its current plight reflects not so much the paper's shortcomings as a more general change that has taken place in the press since the last war.

When the first Royal Commission on the Press reported in 1949, it was able to celebrate the freedom of the press from vested interests. "It is undoubtedly a great merit of the British press", it declared, "that it is completely independent of outside financial interests and that its policy is the policy of those who own and conduct it." The role of proprietors was to be celebrated, in those days, as a way of safeguarding the independent integrity of the press.

Most of the press has since become a subsidiary of conglomerate capital. Between 1958 and 1976, seven multinationals with interests ranging from mining and banking to airlines and North Sea Oil, bought 52 British newspapers and magazines with a total circulation of 49 million. Sixteen out of 18 national newspapers are now subsidiaries of conglomerates with interests mainly in outside publishing. For this reason, the role of proprietors in Fleet Street must now be looked at in a fresh light. Their intervention in the affairs of the press clearly represents a potential threat to, rather than a guarantee of, press freedom.

The relationship between the press and its readership has also changed. There was a time when it could be reasonably argued that the press was ultimately accountable to

the public who determined whether a paper was viable, whether it lived or died. During the past two decades, however, a substantial section of the British press has made a loss most of the time.

Lord Marsh estimates that Fleet Street's losses amounted to £29m last year. A large part of the national press is now dependent upon regular subsidies from multinational corporations. It has become the kept satrapy of big business.

The current problems at *The Observer* should be seen as a case for searching for a way to remedy this unhealthy state of affairs, not merely by improving Fleet Street's management and industrial relations but also by seeking to change its pattern of ownership. Rather than leaving the director's casting couch with its legs in the air, waiting for a new suitor, the Government should step in, if invited, and provide the financial support necessary to reconstitute *The Observer* group as a cooperative run by its own journalists and printworkers.

This administration is perhaps not likely to look with sympathy upon such a proposal for self-management. But, since conglomerate owners of the press are able to set their newspaper about as they like, the taxpayer is, in effect, footing part of the bill for Fleet Street's losses. It is not unreasonable, therefore, to propose an alternative form of funding that will serve the public interest by securing a more diverse press.

An alternative solution would be for a sugar daddy to emerge from a different mould than that of the existing owners of the press. The Labour movement, which has long set its sights on establishing a Labour daily, should seriously consider buying *The Observer* group instead.

This is, admittedly, not the best moment for such an initiative. Most of the industrial unions have rising costs and sharply falling memberships. Much of the present union leadership lacks the nerve and self-confidence to move into new areas of mass communication. Even though they desperately need to, but if union leaders do not at least investigate the purchase of *The Observer* group as a possible option, any future complaints they make about the right-wing bias of the press will need to be treated with a certain amount of scepticism. They will be seen merely as ritualistic noises about a situation they have done nothing practical to remedy.

The author is editor of *New Socialist*.

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## LETTERS TO THE EDITOR

### MR TEBBIT'S SECOND BITE

Granting the usual motives of the political contest, Mr Tebbit's Green Paper on the unions published yesterday generally gives the impression of being an open and honest attempt to seek solutions for real problems - although its purpose of promoting consultation is marred at the outset by the reluctance of the Labour movement to sit down and discuss the best means of clipping its wings.

It is a bedraggled and woebegone fowl in any case compared to what it was a decade ago: recession has done more to discourage strikes and bring down political pretensions than legislation could possibly have done. But that does not mean that it is unnecessary for the Government to gird up a third time for action in the field of industrial relations. The new proposals are in a sense more fundamental than anything that has gone before, for they are addressed less to the behaviour of trade unions than to their character.

The abuses that they point to are obvious and freely admitted by many in the movement: the question is whether they are the private affair of the unions themselves, or whether the state should intervene to regulate them. There are pages in the Green Paper where muddled ballots and safeguards seem to proliferate to a point where it becomes doubtful whether union leaders would have any time left to call strikes, or even negotiate pay settlements.

It is not desirable for the law to become more closely involved in the affairs of unions than the public interest makes strictly necessary. Ministers are apt to refer to the analogy of the public company, whose structure and procedures are very closely regulated by law. The fact that customers and shareholders can normally take their money to other companies if dissatisfied, while employees with a particu-

lar skill often have little or no choice of union may even seem to imply a need for still closer regulation of unions. But unions, unlike companies, are political entities, and politicians should be cautious that in imposing necessary restrictions that are bound to affect their political character they clarify and do not emasculate.

The Green Paper freely accepts the legitimacy of the political role which is close to the heart of trade union life in this country. But it points out unambiguously that the impulse to solidarity has too often brought into being structures where the reservations of the individual member are disregarded or suppressed, both in relation to general political stance and to immediate conduct of disputes. The most far-reaching of its proposals is also the most clearly right - the imposition of regular, fair and secret balloting in elections of trade union leaders. No change would do more for accountability, and none is more difficult to argue against, on grounds that find room for the idea of democracy. It is perhaps only at the upper levels that an outright legal requirement is necessary, and a mechanism which takes some account of the diversity of practice in different unions is preferable to a rigid standard framework. But the principle is clear and worthwhile.

Ballots on other matters are a more difficult question. In principle and within reason, the more reference back to the membership on disputes and on wider political issues the better. But imposition by law can be intrusive and would certainly be extremely difficult to make effective. Most strikes are unofficial, quick to blow up and quick to blow over. The problems of whom to consult, how and how often are almost insurmountable. The Green

Paper is implicitly more sceptical of these possibilities than the Conservative Trade Unionists' association was earlier this week, and probably rightly so.

The TUC has spurned the Government's existing offer of public funds for postal ballots on a range of issues. If balloting were made compulsory it is apparently not certain that it would still be regarded as a suitable object of subsidy by a Government disinclined to largesse. The fisherman does not continue to scatter ground-bait once the fish is in the bag. But this approach would be too narrow. If it is in the public interest today for unions to ballot - and it is - it will still be so tomorrow. Some can well afford it, but others cannot, and a ballot run on the cheap may be scarcely preferable to the methods it replaces. If balloting is made compulsory in certain areas, it will remain worthwhile to retain the fullest inducements to its wider voluntary use.

The third main topic of the Green Paper is the political levy. At present members have to contract out of paying contributions to Labour Party funds, and it is certain that laziness or pressure ensures that many fail to contract out who would never have actively contracted in. It would be more logical to reinstate contracting-in, which existed from 1927 to 1946. But the funds in question are of vital importance to the Labour Party. Company contributions to the Tory party are not precisely analogous, but the parallel is uncomfortably close. Clipping such funds would increase pressure for public subsidy of political parties, which is more objectionable than what it would replace. If the contracting out was "clean", if that is to say rules were enforced that gave every trade unionist a simple opportunity to exercise his right, much of the objection to this practice would be removed.

### LABOUR'S FOREIGN BODIES

The Labour Party has been demonstrating this week the difficulty of using disciplinary rules as a substitute for good judgement. When Mr Peter Tatchell was first chosen as prospective parliamentary candidate for Bermondsey at the end of 1981 the National Executive Committee, acting on Mr Foot's recommendation, refused to endorse his selection. Mr Tatchell had written an article calling for the mobilization of extra-parliamentary action to challenge the Government's right to rule, which was considered to be inconsistent with the party's attachment to parliamentary democracy. Now the NEC's organization committee, again acting with Mr Foot's full approval, has accepted Mr Tatchell's selection.

When the Labour conference voted in September for a register of all groups operating within the party, it was widely assumed that this was the prelude not only to the outlawing of the Militant Tendency but also to the expulsion of its leading members. Now the organization committee has found it necessary to defer a decision until the full NEC meets later this month.

What has happened in the meantime to provoke the change of heart over Mr Tatchell and the hesitations over Militant? Mr Tatchell has been through a new selection procedure in Bermondsey, from which he emerged with a larger majority than the first time; and he has declared his commitment to "parliamentary democracy and peaceful socialist change with the consent of the

electorate". In the case of Militant Mr James Mortimer, Labour's general secretary, has drawn attention to the danger of legal action if anybody is expelled from the party.

But while these are explanations, they really do little more than illustrate the difficulty of trying to resolve Labour's dilemma over the underground left simply by disciplinary measures. The case for acting against Mr Tatchell and Militant in the first place was to send a signal to the party that Labour was not prepared to tolerate those who might undermine its commitment to parliamentary democracy. Such action would not have eliminated the influence of the hard left. It would have been essentially cosmetic. But the value of gestures in politics should not be underestimated.

Such gestures are as necessary to Labour's good reputation as they have ever been. It is absurd for Labour to pretend that they have suddenly discovered that Mr Tatchell's heart is in the right place. Mr Foot had a 25-minute meeting with Mr Tatchell after denouncing him in the House of Commons in 1981, and found no reason to change his judgement that Mr Tatchell would not be suitable as a candidate. He must have questioned Mr Tatchell about his attachment to parliamentary democracy, so why should he reverse his opinion now? The answer is that he no longer fears a by-election in Bermondsey and no longer has the stomach to reject the choice of the general management

committee in the constituency. But there is always likely to be reluctance to sustain a disciplinary sanction against a person who is prepared to make the right noises on request.

If the NEC lacks either the will or the capacity to expel any member of the Militant Tendency it will be sending precisely the wrong message to the country and the party. But legal difficulties are just the kind of obstacle that is liable to emerge when a political party tries to devise rules to trip up those whom it wishes to exclude on policy grounds. The objection to Militant is not really that it is guilty of certain technical infringements but that it is not trusted to uphold the concept of democracy that is central to Labour's traditions.

This does not mean that disciplinary sanctions are inappropriate. But there are such difficulties in applying them that they are not sufficient in themselves. They need to be accompanied by a greater measure of internal democracy within the party. Every parliamentary candidate, to take one critical example, should be chosen at an open meeting of all members of the party in the constituency. That would make it much harder for an underground clique to have its way. If the mass membership is going to put its trust in people of uncertain democratic faith then the party is truly beyond hope. But if Labour is to win the confidence of the electorate it should first be prepared to trust its own members.

### School indiscipline

From Mr Harry Greenway, MP for Faling, North (Conservative).  
Sir, Your report today (January 3) that the Assistant Masters' and Mistresses' Association has called for more prosecution of school thugs raises wide and serious issues.

School discipline has collapsed widely because sanctions for indiscipline have been largely removed from teachers. The Labour Party, locally and nationally, have led us down this path. Honourably but disastrously motivated by party conference resolutions, they seek to remove virtually all sanctions against bad behaviour.

It is vital for everyone, including teachers, to understand that good classroom discipline will never be achieved from outside the school. Teachers need to be given on-the-spot methods for dealing with errant pupils and these will need to include very tough sanctions for the occasional massive breach of discipline. Back-up will also be necessary for teachers from their school heads.

deputies and senior staff at all times. Prolonged wrangling in courts and the threat of it, though a part of the school discipline process, will never by themselves subdue the thug or bully out to demolish the authority and stature of the teacher in front of his admiring peers.

Yours etc,

HARRY GREENWAY,  
House of Commons,  
January 3.

### Charing Cross Road

From Mr Michael Ward.  
Sir, As a long-standing user of the secondhand bookshops in Charing Cross Road, it was with great concern that I read Brian Appleyard's article in your edition of December 6.

It is the council's policy to try to maintain the character of the east side of Charing Cross Road, and the courts opening off it. An integral part of that character is the existence

of many long-established retail bookshops. A number of leases of council properties in the area have recently become renewable and our staff have been instructed to make every effort to agree terms which will enable the existing traders to remain.

This means that the bookshops are being asked to pay rents which are, on average, substantially less than those currently obtained for other uses in the area. In addition, we are now trying to make 10-year leases available, with five-year rent reviews, as opposed to the previous three-year review periods, as a means of giving increased security of tenure and less frequent reviews.

We hope that this will enable us to contribute to maintaining the Charing Cross Road book trade as one of the glories of London.

Yours sincerely,  
MICHAEL WARD, Chairman,  
Greater London Council,  
Members' Lobby,  
The County Hall, SE1.  
December 20.

### Motive for joining the EMS

From Sir Leslie Murphy.

Sir, Sterling has now fallen by about 12 per cent against the basket of currencies since last October. This is midway between the bracket of 10-15 per cent which the SDP-Liberal Alliance considered appropriate to support industry in its fight to restore its competitiveness in world markets.

We should now join the EMS (European Monetary System). This would have two advantages. It would help to stabilize sterling at around its present level. It would also add strength to the EEC as one of the most important factors in world currency markets.  
Yours faithfully,  
LESLIE MURPHY,  
Hedgeley,  
6 Barton Common Road,  
Barton-on-Sea,  
Hampshire,  
January 11.

### Mr Heseltine's role

From Councillor Anthony Kendall.

Sir, Before we all become buried in a mountain of praise of Mr Heseltine, a few facts need to be mentioned.

Mr Heseltine has caused havoc in local government; he has done this with all the centralist zeal that would easily find him a place in the Politbureau. He has constantly changed the criteria for Government funds (generally ignoring Civil Service advice), not allowing any local authority to engage in long-term planning. He then expects sudden bursts of spending. This is the most costly and inefficient way to use central Government funds. Mr King has given a few clues that he does understand local government a bit better. I hope so.

Hackney has had to take the Department of the Environment, under Mr Heseltine, to court on three occasions to protect our ratepayers. To date we have been successful in all these cases.

Mr Heseltine's performance at the Department of the Environment should make us very concerned about his future role in defence. His ability to try and force all local authorities to aim at the wrong financial target should provide us all with many sleepless nights in relation to military targets.

Yours sincerely,  
ANTHONY KENDALL,  
Leader of the Council,  
London Borough of Hackney,  
The Leader's Room,  
Town Hall,  
Ware Street, E8,  
January 10.

### Justice in divorce

From Mr G. M. Laurie.

Sir, Mr C. B. Chandler suggests that a society favouring divorce and remarriage must accept a cessation of marital responsibilities on divorce (January 3). Nonetheless, he is concerned to protect children of the marriage from "the consequences of divorce".

The divorce itself and loss of one parent are what matter to the children. From what else can they be protected?  
Incidentally, Mr Alastair Service's statement (January 4) that the 1969 Divorce Act answered the needs of very large numbers of people is surely also questionable. Does he not mean "wants" rather than "needs"? The distinction is vital.

Yours faithfully,  
G. M. LAURIE,  
56 Broadlands Avenue,  
Chesham,  
Buckinghamshire,  
January 4.

### Peace on earth

From Mr H. W. Haslam.

Sir, As Professor Griffith (January 5) points out, multilateral disarmament is unlikely to be achieved unless there is first an improvement in international relations. Is it not time that the public debate shifted from the well-worn arguments about the bomb and concentrated instead on the more complex and difficult, but no less important, problem of how to improve international relations?

Neither the possession of weapons nor the renunciation of them can be guaranteed to preserve the peace. Both strong and weak nations can become embroiled in war. Whether or not Britain has nuclear weapons, they will continue to exist in other countries and the risk will remain that they could be used. First let us improve the prospects for peace by working for greater understanding and trust between nations and stability within them; then let disarmament follow.

Yours faithfully,  
HENRY HASLAM,  
The Vineyard,  
Much Hadham,  
Hertfordshire,  
January 6.

### Seats in the pit

From Mr Dennis Arundell.

Sir, Christopher Warman is right in his article (January 5) to welcome the New Sadler's Wells Opera company launched 300 years after the discovery of the first well in the garden of Sadler's Musick-House, but he was misinformed as to bearing having been one of the entertainments there; that, together with bull-baiting and women fighting - even with swords - was at Stokes's Amphitheatre at Hockley-in-the-Hole, near Clerkenwell Green in the late 1720s.

Naturally the sopranos and contraltos of the new company as well as the tenors and basses will be more in tune and, as all lovers of the Wells hope, will sing to packed houses.

Yours etc,  
DENNIS ARUNDELL,  
21 Lloyd Square, WC1.

### More attention to meaning of work

From Mr Alfred Latham-Koenig.

Sir, The interesting extract from Dahrendorf on Britain on the future of work (January 7) touches on one of the most important new developments in industrial societies. As employment in the sense of what is sometimes known as the three 48s (48 hours a week for 48 weeks a year for 48 years) gradually loses its dominant place in our thinking, we are giving more attention to the meaning of work to its purpose and its relevance to the deeper nature of man.

Work is a much bigger word than employment and preferable to "activity", which Dahrendorf borrows from Marxist terminology and uses in the same sense (while he uses "work" to denote employment). Whereas employment applies only to the formal economy, work includes much useful and purposeful activity, such as giftwork in the household, involuntary work, self-employed, etc. which is often not done for money and takes place in the informal economy. Work is essential to human identity since man needs to be creatively engaged, using and developing the gifts he has been blessed with; whereas employment is not.

It is true, as Dahrendorf says, that Britain, with its tradition of

voluntary organizations, is well placed to take the lead in this new development. Already there is a revival in Britain of the small-scale, entrepreneurial local sector, consisting of a very wide range of profit enterprises (the latter including community enterprises, common ownerships, work-experience projects, voluntary groups, amenity groups and other socio-economic activities) supported by new, locally-based institutions such as local enterprise trusts.

There is also a developing household and neighbourhood sector, in which work is generally informal and unpaid or marginally paid, and often takes the form of DIY or self-help and is often difficult to distinguish from leisure.

Microtechnologies, moreover, now make it possible to do at home work previously done in offices, and the home may increasingly be treated as a minor centre of production (the original meaning of the word "economy" - in Greek, *oikonomia* - was home management) rather than a consumer durable as it is now.

Yours faithfully,  
ALFRED LATHAM-KOENIG,  
11 Bigwood Road, NW11,  
January 10.

### Music in schools

From Dr B. J. Coffin.

Sir, I doubt if anyone would disagree with Mr Fairbairn's desire to see instrumental music tuition, and the arts in general, flourishing in maintained schools. Many of us associated with the maintained sector know and appreciate how much he has done personally to foster these activities. However, I believe his letter (January 5) contains one or two assumptions which need to be challenged, and one of which is music to be a part.

First, it would be wrong to assume that free tuition is a condition of flourishing musical activity in schools. Those authorities which until recently relied upon parental contributions for tuition given during the school day also made a major contribution to the post-war growth in musical activity. Certainly we in Surrey are proud of the high standards achieved by our county youth orchestras and by individual schools. Indeed, I would maintain that, without the practice of charging, the amount and quality of musical activity in the country at large would be nowhere near as high as it is.

Secondly, it does not follow that because a charge is levied the activity is regarded by pupils, parents and schools as of secondary importance. Indeed experience in

Surrey, and I am sure elsewhere, is much to the contrary; and some would claim that the activity was valued all the more because of the parental contribution.

The important issue, however, is whether there are areas of activity, including perhaps instrumental music tuition, which maintained schools should be able to promote, relying upon some parental contribution. I acknowledge we would not want to see this principle making inroads into the essential curriculum for which authorities have a recognised responsibility to meet the full costs. But we cannot escape the fact that local government finance is likely to be very tight for some years ahead.

At the same time it is important that schools should have the opportunity to promote activities for which quite clearly some authorities would not feel able to make full financial provision. To restrict schools only to those activities which authorities are wholly able to finance could impose unwelcome constraints and prevent developments which would be appreciated by the pupils and communities concerned.

Yours faithfully,  
BRIAN COFFIN,  
Chairman, Education Committee,  
Surrey County Council,  
County Hall,  
Kingston upon Thames,  
Surrey.

### Detecting eye disease

From Mr R. W. Chappell.

Sir, Your leading article, "Opticians focus" (January 6), contains certain inaccuracies which should not go uncorrected. You comment, as does the Office of Fair Trading, that there is little evidence that many cases of unsuspected progressive disease such as glaucoma are caught by opticians carrying out routine eye examinations.

The O.F.T. was provided with copies of an article dealing with the early detection of glaucoma, published in the *British Medical Journal*, vol 283, no 6348, October 16, 1982, which states that 60 per cent of glaucoma patients are referred by ophthalmic opticians. Many of these are asymptomatic.

In an accompanying paper on experience in Oxford, William C. Steinmann, of the Department of Community Medicine and General Practice, Oxford University, says that opticians and ophthalmic medical practitioners are also competent in their recognition of open-angle glaucoma, if judged by the high confirmation rate of the referrals and the low number of false positive referrals.

### 'Relevant' education

From Mr H. Ferrar.

Sir, The distinguished author of your turn-over article in January 4 may or may not be right in his reasoning that the drive for relevance in education is, as far as the political parties are concerned, a mischievous piece of social engineering.

However, whether there is wickedness in the motive or not, there is no doubt that evil is being done. After 42 years of teaching the relevant and the irrelevant side by side I have no hesitation in supporting his contention that an exclusive concentration on rel-

evancy is a destroyer of real education. Knowledge fills the room, and wisdom is thrown out of the window.

While it would be wrong to suggest that all knowledge is acquired unteachably, the great mass of descriptive matter which has to be absorbed nowadays fills up the timetable and saps the will to take a clear look at it. If education cannot spare irrelevant time for learning to think, the result is expertise and folly. *Circumspect!*

Yours faithfully,  
H. FERRAR,  
7 Chapel Close,  
Summertown, Oxford,  
January 6.

### Reducing railways

From Mr Richard Hope.

Sir, As the debate over Serpell hots up, it is worth recalling that Britain has already closed more than half her railways - 55 per cent, in fact.

We are not alone in this. Similar action to modernise their transport infrastructure has been taken by Cyprus, Guyana, Haiti, Libya, Mauritius, Sierra Leone, Surinam, Trinidad and Venezuela.

Indeed, five of these forward-looking nations have eliminated railways altogether, although there are ominous signs of backsliding by Libya and Venezuela, which are rashly toying with the idea of building new lines - in the former case with the aid of British consulting engineers.

We must hope that they read the Serpell report and that it brings them to their senses.

Yours faithfully,  
RICHARD HOPE, Editor,  
*Railway Gazette International*,  
Quadrant House,  
The Quadrant,  
Sutton,  
Surrey.

### A call to arms

From Clarenceux King of Arms.

Sir, The controversy about the right of Winchester College to arms is far from being a new one, but I have seen no documentary evidence for the statement now made by the Estates Bureau (letter, January 6) that the college's arms were a direct gift of the Founder during his lifetime, and it would be of interest if this could be produced.

The Bursar goes on to say that the College of Arms "as a body making official grants of arms, did not exist for over a century after the foundation of Winchester College". In fact the College of Arms is not and never has been "a body making official grants of arms". The granting authorities are the Kings of Arms. Their existence antedates the college and thus their authority are independent of it, though they are members of it and it holds the records of their acts.

Yours truly,  
ANTHONY WAGNER,  
Clarenceux King of Arms,  
College of Arms,  
Queen Victoria Street, EC4.

### Vital balance in higher education

From Mr Robert Rhodes James, MP for Cambridge (Conservative).

Sir, Professor Eric Barnard (January 10) has, unwittingly, helped to make Dr Roger Scruton's point (feature, January 4) by an exaggeration of language which we have come to expect from Mr Neil Kinnock, but which is disappointing from a Fellow of the Royal Society. To accuse Sir Keith Joseph, of all people, of "philistinism" and of being "scornful and destructive of learning" is so palpably ridiculous that it obscures and demeans his genuine and valid point about the crucial importance of balance in higher education. As he well knows, the UGC proposals were for a modest shift in resources from the arts and humanities to the natural sciences, engineering, and medicine; he should also know that I had wanted to be more radical, while emphatically rejecting the foolish claim that the former are "useless" subjects.

The UGC exercise was extremely painful, and certainly gave me no pleasure, but it did reveal some very disturbing facts and was, in my judgement, long overdue. The university community did itself no good at all by the excessive and in some cases hysterical, public reactions and language of some of its members - and not least because some of them were saying very different things in private to ministers and me, in my capacity as my party's liaison officer for higher education.

Sir Keith and the House of Commons know that I do not endorse the UGC's proposals in toto and have been critical - I hope constructively - of some aspects of Government policy towards the universities. But I also know how deeply the Prime Minister and the Secretary of State care about the quality of higher education and its immense research achievements and potential. It really is not to be wondered at that there is scepticism among politicians about the universities if people of the stature of Professor Barnard make such intemperate and wholly unscrutinised sweeping allegations about "the current political attack" on them.

I do not recall such language being employed when the Government, quite rightly, overruled the recommendations of the Chilvers committee concerning Coleraine, or when it approved a 17 per cent salary increase for university teachers.

Ministers and I are acutely aware of the difficulties facing some, but by no means all, universities during a period of very uncomfortable reconstruction; they, for their part, should appreciate the Government's difficulties more sympathetically than some of their more vocal members do.

Expenditure on education has risen by over 50 per cent annum since the Government took office: if this is an "assault" on "the transmission of culture in all of its manifold aspects" and constitutes "punitive cutbacks" I can only echo Professor Barnard's lament that Charles Snow is no longer with us - but for very different reasons. I am, Sir, your obedient servant,  
ROBERT RHODES JAMES,  
House of Commons.

### Prisoners at Commons

From Mr J. J. Ward.

Sir, Dr J. E. Thomas (January 5) does not have to go back to the Gladstone committee of 1895 to find good examples of access by prisoners to the House of Commons. Numerous interviews with prisoners were held and evidence taken by the Expenditure Committee's Education, Arts and Home Office Sub-committee in 1978.

My colleagues and I heard this evidence at HM prisons Ashwell, Nottingham, Compton Vale and Barmston (including the controversial Special Unit) as well as at HM borstal, Glen Parva.

Prisoners' evidence contributed towards the 52 recommendations in the report, *The Reduction of Pressure on the Prison System* (July, 1978).

Sadly, much has still to be implemented. Although we won, at last, open publication of the reports of the Chief Inspector of Prisons, little progress seems to have been made in making prisons more open to their local communities or to experiments with weekend imprisonment in which would keep offenders in their jobs but make them pay by loss of leisure time. Censorship in most prisons remains and access to telephones (at prisoners' expense) has not been extended as a means of maintaining family ties.

Meanwhile our prisons are more crowded than ever and the cost to the taxpayer mounts.  
Yours sincerely,  
MICHAEL WARD,  
11a Morden Road Mews, SE3.

### War disabled

From the Reverend Peter Wyld.

Sir, I am no lover of the Government; nor indeed of governments. But I do wish people would shut up a bit about the neglect of the disabled. Five minutes ago John Tusa said on the telly that we could safely assume that the men wounded in the Falklands would be forgotten. This was followed immediately by film of competent rehabilitation and good caring and attentive (excuse a parson's professional jargon) love.

I had my foot off in 1944 and that's been a problem for me since then. But as far as being forgotten by my country goes, it is important not to talk rubbish. I get £1,500 a year, tax-free from you and the other taxpayers for my disability. Just try earning that, next, on top of what you're getting now, and you'll start envying me.

Yours,  
PETER WYLD,  
Applion Rectory,  
Abingdon, Oxfordshire.







## Investment and finance

City Editor  
Anthony Hilton

## Time for a breathing space

There is an understandable temptation after the run on sterling and consequent interest rate rises to conclude that the Government has been widely blown off course in a possible election year. It is understandable but not necessarily right.

Certainly, the situation has deteriorated over the last three months. Sustained pressure on the pound has caused two increases in base rates, paradoxically just when other countries are trying hard to ease the recession by cutting their rates. The combined impact of a lower pound and higher interest rates is likely to be faster inflation in the second half of the year.

But the consequences are not all bad. Exports should benefit although whether by higher volume, or higher prices is unclear - and higher interest rates may help monetary control, if that is needed.

Nevertheless, higher interest rates are politically unpopular, especially with an election looming, and a sterling crisis always creates the impression that the Government is not in control.

So the Government would undoubtedly have preferred if the banks had not rushed into a rise. But the harsh truth is that they could not go against the grain: money market rates were moving remorselessly upwards.

The chance of another run on the pound cannot therefore be dismissed. But the Government will also hope that the already sharp fall and higher interest rates, expressed as wider differentials with other currencies, will buy a breathing space. Much will then depend on the Budget, and the performance of the real economy.

## US banks cut prime rate to 11pc

From Maxwell Newton, New York

American banks cut the prime rate to 11 per cent from 11½ per cent yesterday. Beginning with the Morgan Bank at about \$10.30 yesterday morning, the movement soon spread to most of the leading banks before noon, thus confirming the lead given by the Chase Manhattan when it cut its prime rate to 11 per cent on December 28.

The cuts followed success by the Federal Reserve in forcing down the rate on Federal funds in the last two or three days of trading. By mid-morning yesterday, funds were trading at 8½ per cent. This was below the discount rate of 9½ per cent and indicated the possibility that the Fed will make another cut in that discount rate soon.

By mid-morning, the Fed had also succeeded in forcing down the rate of 90-day Treasury bills to 7.66 per cent, another indicator of the determination of the central bank to force interest rates down and to provide massive monetary support and stimulus for economic expansion.

In another important development, the Commodity Research Bureau index of commodity futures rose on Monday to 240, its highest level since July 1982.

Gold fever swept New York markets on Monday and this continued into yesterday. Meanwhile, stocks were steadily losing ground ignoring the prime rate cuts.

The Dow Jones Industrial Average was down about 5½ points to the 1,086 area in heavy trading. Advances were losing their lead over declines.

Mr Monte Gordon, research director at Dreyfus Corporation, said the market was ripe for hesitation and uncertainty and a possible pullback as it pushes up against 1,100 on the Dow.

"The market is up so sharply, it may need to re-examine some of the premises for the rise including the Federal actions that have helped lower interest rates and the state of the economy. The market is responding to the economy and the question is whether the economy can develop the stamina needed for the longer term," Mr Gordon said.

He pointed out that Congress and the Administration have to attack the budget deficit problem quite soon. "The stock market is quite sensitive to the proposals being offered and decisions could be of watershed importance," he added.

## High Court rules in favour of £320,000-a-year underwriter

## Posgate wins appeal against suspension from Lloyd's

By Gareth David

Mr Ian Posgate yesterday won his High Court battle against a decision of the Committee of Lloyd's of London to suspend him indefinitely as an underwriter, and declared his wish to return to active underwriting as soon as possible.

His High Court action came after a Lloyd's Committee meeting last September when, after hearing allegations that Mr Posgate was involved in financial irregularities at Alexander Howden, one of his broking firms, ordered his immediate suspension.

In the judgment, Lord Justice O'Connor, sitting with Mr Justice McNeill, said that although the committee was entitled to take "drastic and immediate action" in view of the seriousness of the allegations, the committee had no power to suspend Mr Posgate from membership of Lloyd's.

This decision does not automatically entitle Mr Posgate to return to underwriting. Lloyd's said last night that the matter would be considered by the committee, which meets later today, when it had seen a full transcript of the judgment.

Mr Posgate was last night attending a board meeting at his underwriting agency, Posgate & Denby, where his next move would be considered. He said he



Ian Posgate outside the High Court, "very pleased."

was "very, very pleased" with the outcome of the case, in which he was awarded costs, unofficially estimated at £75,000.

He said that he expected to hear shortly from the Committee of Lloyd's, of which he is a member, and repeated his wish to resume underwriting as soon as possible. "I want to work in Lloyd's. I would like to get back as soon as possible," Mr Posgate added.

The judge made it clear that the committee had been entitled to make other directions contained in the suspension letters sent to both Howden and Posgate & Denby. These included a direction that all underwriting of risks in Mr Posgate's syndicates be suspended until Lloyd's had carried out an investigation.

At the time of suspension Mr Posgate, aged 50, was reported to be the second

highest paid executive in the country with an annual salary of £322,800 and a total annual income including personal underwriting estimated at £600,000.

Syndicates 126 and 127, which he ran for Alexander Howden, were the most successful marine syndicates at Lloyd's and were among the largest with some 3,500 "names".

During last month's six-day hearing, Lloyd's had fought Mr Posgate's appeal on the grounds that the directives contained in the letters did not amount to suspension, but were no more than "firm requests" inviting the firms to stop using the services of Mr Posgate.

But Lord Justice O'Connor said that the letters did constitute suspension. That is the reality of the situation, and where a man's livelihood is concerned the court should look at the reality of what has been done," he said.

Although the appeal was decided on the basis that the committee had no power to direct his suspension from membership of Lloyd's, the judge also dealt with his complaint that he had not been given a fair hearing.

The judge said: "I have come to the conclusion that Mr Posgate ought to have been told the nature of the charges against him."

Law report, page 8

## New Bank chief acts to end row

By Peter Wilson-Smith, Banking Correspondent

Mr Robin Leigh-Pemberton has moved to defuse the row over his appointment as next governor of the Bank of England by promising in a letter to Mr Peter Shore, Shadow Chancellor, that he will respect the Bank's constitutional position.

Mr Leigh-Pemberton angered the Labour Party by indicating that he would feel it his duty to resist a big devaluation of the pound.

"It is the prime duty of the governor of the Bank of England to protect the currency and, if policies were proposed which were likely to devalue it seriously, not technically, but in the eyes of the world, obviously it would be my duty to advise the Government of the consequences of that policy and I think to resist it," he said.

Mr Shore, who has put forward a 30 per cent devaluation of sterling as one of the main planks of Labour's economic policy, wrote to Mr Leigh-Pemberton asking him to explain his views.

Mr Leigh-Pemberton says in his reply: "If any misunderstanding of my attitude has arisen, I am happy to have the opportunity afforded by your letter of making my position clear. I well understand and like predecessors, intend to respect the constitutional position of the Bank of England."

It remains to be seen whether Mr Leigh-Pemberton's reply, which appears to fall short of a retraction, will satisfy the Labour Party.

Shore factor, page 10

## BL close to luxury car link with Honda

By Edward Townsend, Industrial Correspondent

Honda of Japan, which the British Government wants to see take an equity stake in troubled BL, is likely to sign an agreement with the state-controlled company to build an executive class car as early as next month.

Mr Kiyoshi Kawashima, Honda's president, said in Tokyo before the arrival in Japan of Mr Patrick Jenkin, the Industry Secretary, that negotiations with BL on the joint development and production of the car were approaching a final stage.

The executive car project, code-named XX, began at the end of 1981 after the production start-up of the Triumph Acclaim which BL builds under licence from Honda.

In the year to last November, BL produced 53,000 Accalms, according to Honda, and in Britain the car was the seventh best seller last year with sales of 42,188.

Honda said the design of the new car had not been decided but it would be larger than the company's Accord model. In BL's fleet, the car will succeed the Rover, at present built at Cowley, near Oxford. Production is due to start in 1985, with both companies making the cars under different model names.

Before leaving for his Far East tour, Mr Jenkin said he would welcome equity participation in BL by Honda as a big step towards the British company achieving its privatization targets.

Mr Kawashima said that a



Patrick Jenkin: Honda equity welcome

link might be discussed with Mr Jenkin, but so far there had been no talks with BL directors.

Against the background of present controversy over government pressure on BL not to buy foreign components, Leyland said that its exports last year of £167m, compared with its bill for imported materials of only £4m.

Mr Ron Hancock, Leyland's chairman, said the company had proved that it was supporting British manufacturers by buying more than 97 per cent of its material from them.

Total sales in Britain of commercial vehicles last year were 6 per cent up on the depressed level of 1981, but Leyland's share of the heavy truck sector fell from 16 per cent to just under 14 per cent. After the strike, Leyland's share dropped to 9 per cent, but in the second half recovered to about 15 per cent.

British production of cars last year was 7 per cent down on 1981, according to provisional estimates released yesterday, but truck output was up by 17 per cent.

## Stakis issue ready for BTH sale

By Our Financial Staff

Stakis

Year to 3.10.82  
Pretax profit £4.46m (£4.66m)  
Stated earnings 7.41p (£8.45p)  
Turnover £88.23m (£77.80m)  
Net final dividend 1.26p (1.15p)  
Share price 56p Yield 3.8%

Stakis, the Glasgow-based owner of hotels, casinos and off-licences, is preparing for the tender auction of British Transport Hotels sale of hotel property the closing date for which is February 14, by announcing a £7.78m rights issue on the basis of one share for every four held.

It also announced pretax profits slightly lower at £4.46m for the year ending October 3, last year, on turnover up 13 per cent to £88.23m. The shares closed 10p lower at 66p yesterday.

Mr John Loughray, managing director, said: "We are considering participation in the BTH tender, but we have some time to make up our minds."

British Transport has had more than 1,000 inquiries for the properties which are estimated to be worth about £30m.

All the leading hotel groups have received a £50 prospectus and a £50 additional confidential information on the hotels.

Stakis has long talked of having a London flagship, and could well go for the prize of the three London properties, the Grosvenor Hotel, by Victoria Station.

The Charing Cross Hotel is if anything better suited for both tourists and businessmen but it is only on a 20-year lease.

The Great Western Hotel, Paddington, is considered the least valuable of the three.

## Save energy lobby fear setback

By Jonathan Davis, Energy Correspondent

The Government is expected to reject calls for a new energy conservation agency when it publishes a much delayed statement on the subject.

The statement which was expected in the autumn, will include three elements. One will be a reply to a critical report last summer from the House of Commons Select Committee on Energy, which called for the establishment of a statutory agency or department of state as

one of a series of proposals to encourage energy saving.

The other elements will be a report by Armitage Norton, the consultants, on constraints on industrial investment in energy efficiency measures, and another report by Lord Rayner, the Prime Minister's former adviser on Whitehall efficiency, on the wisdom of dividing responsibility for energy conservation among nine different departments.

These reports have been with Whitehall for some time and energy conservation lobbyists are resigned to a muted Government response. While Mr Nigel Lawson, Energy Secretary, is certain to say that he attaches great importance to conservation, the Government has made it clear that it is relying on market forces - particularly "realistic" energy pricing - to achieve the bulk of savings that occur.

## Zimbabwe boosts Kenning profits



Kenning Motor Group  
Year to 30.9.82  
Pretax profit £8.2m (£4.25m)  
Stated earnings 14.3p (11.2p)  
Turnover £287.9m (£257.1m)  
Net final dividend 9.75p (1.75p)  
Share price 93p, up 6p Yield 8.5%

Happy days are here again for the motor distributors. A £2m increase in profits from Zimbabwe together with a strong fourth quarter recovery in the home market has pushed Kenning Motor Group's profits back to within an ace of 1979 peak levels - and last year's dividend cut has been fully restored.

The difference between this year's profit of £8.2m and 1979's £8.4m is that Zimbabwe, which last year contributed £6.43m. This underlines the

recovery potential in the rest of the group.

It is all happening, too, Kenning say. The European division turned round from losses of £903,000 last year to profits of £1.78m, with profits of £2.6m being earned in the second half after an interim loss. Much of this was earned in the final quarter.

In part, Kenning is reaping the benefits of the previous year's rationalization, when it closed outlets and withdrew from remoulding tyres. Now it is increasing market share through its 100 depots and describes prospects in this division as bright.

On the car and van hire side a tighter fleet and a better mix have helped to turn a substantial loss into a small profit.

The one grey area is Zimbabwe, which last month devalued by 20 per cent. Zimbabwe assets have been written down to reflect this and the resultant debt of £1.17m charged below the line. More important, it is now difficult to get sufficient foreign

currency to import all the cars it could sell. There are price controls on second-hand car prices too. As a result Kenning is forecasting lower profits from this source, but they will still be "substantial".

Analysts have always treated Zimbabwe profits with caution, not the least because only half can be repatriated. But rising profits in the home market should more than make good any shortfall from this direction and we could be heading for as much as £12m this year. Meanwhile the yield is 8.5 per cent, net assets over 200p a share and the historic and fully-taxed p/e only 7.4. The shares rate a buy.

## Microgen

Dealings start next Monday on the Unlisted Securities Market in high-tech microfilm company Microgen. About 10 per cent of the shares are being placed at 190p, giving the company a market capitaliza-

tion of £5.55m, and a price/earnings ratio on an historic, fully taxed basis of 19.6.

Microgen is number two after National Westminster Bank's Eurocom in the United Kingdom in COM (computer output microfilm) method of high speed recording of computer data. It is a subsidiary of a company that has been growing at about 25 per cent a year and according to Mr Patrick Barbour, the chairman, it is likely to continue to expand at this rate.

Microgen has about 25 per cent of the £1m market.

There are two areas of growth for Microgen. Users turning to COM instead of using traditional methods of storing computer material, and of course the growth in computer use. The sharp scarcity value alone should ensure a substantial premium when dealings begin. At some point the plan is to use the USM quote to issue paper.

## Takeover decision challenge in court

By Jeremy Warner

The Government's controversial decision to overturn a recommendation by the Monopolies and Mergers Commission on Charles Consolidated's bid for Anderson Strathclyde is to be challenged in the courts.

Anderson Strathclyde, the Scottish mining engineering group, yesterday began High Court proceedings for a judicial review of the decision which allows takeover bid by the mining finance house owned by Mr Hory Oppenheim, to go ahead against the commission's recommendation.

Approval of the application for a review is expected today and the hearing, which is likely to last for more than two days, could take place in two to three weeks.

It was unclear last night whether Anderson's legal action in challenging the propriety and correctness of the Government's decision will influence Charles's plans to mount a new bid within the next few days.

It is believed that Charles had intended to launch a new offer for Anderson after a board meeting to rubber stamp the move tomorrow.

Mr Neil Clarke, Charles's chief executive, said: "This is yet another new factor which we must take into account. But it is difficult to see how it can affect any move we make in the short term. Our lawyers find it difficult to believe Anderson's action can be successful."

Anderson confirmed that it would not be seeking an injunction to prevent Charles launching a bid before the courts come to a decision. Its financial advisers, Lloyds International, said: "They could mount a bid but they would look silly if the decision went against them."

The takeover panel had set a deadline of next Tuesday for Charles to mount a new bid but will now look favourably on any application Charles makes for an extension.

The Opposition is almost certain to force a full debate on the decision when Parliament reconvenes next week. The Government has already faced lengthy questioning on the propriety of its action.

Anderson is basing its legal case on an alleged failure by the Government to examine the evidence adequately in coming to its decision or to explore properly the basis for the majority recommendation.

## News in brief

## The economy

After crashing in the morning to \$1.5595 sterling was boosted by lower US interest rates and higher British base rates to close 80 basis points down on the day at \$1.5820. But the trade weighted index, calculated before the late rally, fell by a percentage point to 80.6 the lowest for two years.

Retail spending in Britain rose by 0.5 per cent in November to an index level of 109.7. Sales were 1.5 per cent higher in the three months to the end of November than in the previous three months. The rise was in all sectors. New consumer credit in November was £86m, compared with £80m in October.

## International

Discussions between the China National Chemical Construction Corporation and Dunlop Holdings on Chinese factory modernization projects worth more than £60m are at an advanced stage, Mr Ken Johnson, Dunlop's overseas director, said.

Italy's official reserves, excluding gold, fell during 1982 from \$19,300m (£12,000m) to \$13,700m, while those in convertible foreign exchange stood at the year end at \$5,600m.

## Markets

Gold and the other precious metals were again strongly traded in heavy volume as cuts in US prime rates encouraged hopes of another US discount rate fall. Gold closed about \$481.50 an increase of \$7, compared to best levels up \$16.

Share prices continued to retreat with the FT index closing 9.4 lower at 604.3 as renewed selling developed.

## STOCK EXCHANGES

FT Index 604.3 down 9.4  
FT 100 77.98 down 2.87  
FT All Share 387.37 down 6.27  
Bargains 25.217  
Ting Hall USM Index 150.3 down 0.7  
Hongkong Hang Seng Index 150.3 down 0.7  
Tokyo Nikkei Dow Jones 8,079.63 down 93.03.

## INTEREST RATES

DOMESTIC RATES:  
Base rates 10.25-11  
3 month interbank 10½-10¾  
EURO-CURRENCY RATES:  
3 month dollar 8½-8¾  
3 month DM 5½-5¾  
3 month FF 2½-2¾

## CURRENCIES

## LONDON CLOSE

Sterling \$1.5820 down 80 pts  
Index 80.6 down 1.0  
DM 3.7125  
Fr F 10.51  
Yen 362  
Dollar Index 117.0 up 0.6  
DM 2.3450 up 137 pts  
Gold \$481.50 up \$7

## TODAY

Interims: Danae Inv Tst, Fleming Tech Invest, Hollas, Lagarvire, Magnet and Southern, Moorfields, Rainers.  
Finals: Investors Capital Tst, Kenning Estates, M and G Dual Tst, Oakwood.

## PRICE CHANGES

Acrow 'A' 25p up 3p  
De Beers 562p up 16p  
Harrison 600p up 13p  
Manson 35p up 3p  
Phillips 775p up 40p  
Steep Rock 420p up 135p  
Bailey C H 12p down 1½p  
Ferranti 457p down 22p  
Pleasurama 450p down 22p  
Racal 542p down 20p  
Sotbey 445p down 20p  
Stakis 66p down 8½p

## £7m for jobless steel workers

By Our Industrial Correspondent

An allocation of almost £7.2m of European Community funds has been granted to redundant British Steel works in public and private sector.

The money, in the form of European Coal and Steel Community re-adaptation grants, covers 2,448 people, mostly in the West Midlands, Yorkshire, Wales and Scotland.

The Commission said that for those workers who have lost their jobs in private companies, the grants will finance make-up

pay, training allowances or early pensions. For those made redundant in the British Steel Corporation, the money will fund schemes that are already under way.

Almost half of the new money, more than £3.3m, has been allocated to 1,026 workers who lost their jobs after cuts at the BSC's operations at Craig-neuk and Tollcross Works in the Glasgow area between 1975 and 1982.

A further £1.1m has been granted for 480 workers hit by the closure of two mills at the BSC's London Works at Watlington, near Birmingham. The mills, taken over by the BSI from Duport in 1981, were closed last August. A large part of the money is to go to workers in Sheffield, where the steel industry has been badly affected.

A total of £450,000 goes to 170 workers from Firth Brown Atlas Works in Sheffield and a small plant in Glasgow.

## The Wellcome Foundation Limited

Extracts from the review by the Chairman, Mr A. J. Shepperd, for the year ended 28th August, 1982.

Group Results - Group sales were £593m compared with £500m for the previous year, an increase of 19%. Group profit before tax was £55.1m compared with £50.1m, an advance of 10%. This is somewhat below the increase in sales and reflects the pressure of increased costs during the year.

Finance - The group's finances remain in a strong position. At the year end net borrowings amounted to 25% of shareholders' funds, which compares with 29% for the previous year.

Research and Development - Expenditure during the year amounted to £66.3m, representing 11% of group sales.

Zovirax, the antiviral with a unique mode of action against herpes viruses, had its first major launch last April in the USA. Other formulations of this new product were also introduced in other markets and further introductions are planned over the next few years.

Tractium, a new neuromuscular blocking agent with unique characteristics, will be launched on the market in 1983. Marketing plans are well advanced for the antidepressant 'Wellbutrin' and for 'Flolan' (prostacyclin), which continues to give encouraging results in clinical trials.

A third generation cephalosporin, 'Ceftiozime', which has a wide spectrum of antibiotic activity, has been licensed from Fujisawa, giving Wellcome marketing rights in the UK and some other markets.

Capital Expenditure - Expenditure during the year was £41m, of which £17m was in the UK. UK projects completed during the year included the new £10m medicinal chemistry laboratories at Beckenham, and new production facilities for the diagnostics business at Dartford.

Overseas, the extension to the pharmaceutical plant in Pakistan was completed, and excellent progress was made in building a new Canadian manufacturing facility in Montreal to replace the existing facilities.

Salient Features	1982	1981
from the accounts	£m	£m
Sales to external customers	592.5	500.3
Exports from the UK	123.4	116.3
Research & development expenditure	66.3	52.0
Profit before taxation	55.1	50.1
Taxation	18.0	17.0
Distributions to shareholders	13.0	10.5
Profit retained in the business	23.6	22.6
Capital expenditure	41.4	40.9
Shareholders' funds	326.2	301.2
Total capital employed	453.0	403.0

Note: The results shown above are an abridged version of the audited accounts which contain an unqualified audit report. They have not yet been delivered to the registrar of companies.

Operations - Wellcome Biotechnology Limited was formed during the year to direct and co-ordinate the group's worldwide business in biological products, both human and veterinary.

The group continues to achieve increased operating efficiencies in its plants, laboratories and offices throughout the world through the introduction of new technologies. Dr. John Vane, FRSc, group director of research and development, shared the 1982 Nobel Prize for Medicine for his work on prostaglandins.

The Wellcome Foundation Limited is an international group of pharmaceutical and chemical companies with headquarters in the United Kingdom. Under the will of Sir Henry Wellcome, all distributions received by the Wellcome Trust, which is the sole shareholder, are applied to the support of medical and veterinary research in universities and hospitals throughout the world.



**Wellcome**

The Wellcome Building, 183 Euston Road, London NW1 2BP. Tel: 01-387 4477



\$ Forward bargains are permitted on two previous days.

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### C. Gordon Tether

**C. Gordon Tether**  
**Real worry about  
Bank appointment**

forfeiting his right to remain  
governor of the Bank.

This does not, of course, dispose of the controversy over the appointment. There is one other extremely important aspect. Mr Leigh-Pemberton's ill-chosen remarks apart, discussion on the suitability of the choice has largely concerned itself with the question of whether it would have been better to select somebody having long acquaintance with the domestic and international matters that are the Bank's concern rather than a relative newcomer to the financial scene.

Yet the big lesson taught by Britain's post-war story is the inadvisability of putting anybody closely identified with the City - whether recruited from within the Bank or outside - in charge of our all-important central banking mechanism.

The Bank is not, as I have shown, able to annul government decisions. But it is in an exceptionally good position to influence them materially whenever they touch upon the functioning of the financial system.

The governmental machine necessarily has to rely in significant degree on its expertise and the Bank is well placed to blind everyone with financial science if it suits its purposes to do so.

As is perhaps only to be expected, financial blood tends to run thicker than democratic water. All too often, it is clear, the Bank's concern to promote the interests of the City has been allowed to guide its behaviour rather than the interests of the nation as a whole.

There can be little doubt that it is because of this that the preservation of the pound's international status was accorded high priority for so long even though it meant severely handicapping British

More recently, it has meant the country's deep involvement in a potentially disastrous

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**Sally White**

**HOUSEHOLD GOODS AND PHARMACEUTICAL:** Glaxo's business is largely overseas, as is Beecham's. Reckitt & Colman, Fisons and Smith & Nephew benefit to a lesser extent.

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## CTSB lifts profits by 34 pc

By Peter Wilson-Smith  
Banking Correspondent

Central Trustee Savings Bank (CTSB), the wholesale banking arm of the Trustee Savings Bank, lifted pretax profits from £12.6m to £16.9m in the year to November 30, an increase of 34 per cent.

Profits were struck after a £3m general provision had been charged against bad and doubtful debts. CTSB has made no specific provisions and this is the first time it has made any general provision.

CTSB's main activity is acting as a clearing house for the regional TSBS, and the bulk of its funds are short-term deposits from these banks. However, it also operates in the short-term money markets and started issuing sterling certificates of deposit from January 1982. By the end of the year it had £75m of CDs outstanding.

CTSB has also been moving into term-lending to the corporate sector, some of this business being referred from the regional banks. Including participation in a number of syndications with other banks, CTSB's advances increased last year from £16m to £87m.

The bank's balance sheet grew by £42m to £1,403.2m.

Under the planned restructuring of the TSB group which will pave the way for a sale of shares in the group, it is envisaged that CTSB will be merged with the 10 TSBS in England and Wales to form one banking company.

## MARKET SUMMARY

### Gilts take a tumble but close above worst

Gilts suffered the worst setback in several months as stocks tumbled by nearly £3m in places after the latest fall in sterling on the foreign exchange. Only the late news of a 1 per cent rise in bank base rates to 11 per cent offered investors any crumb of comfort, with prices closing above their worst levels.

In long the minus signs stretched to around £2 in shorts, losses were near £1.

Only the index-linked stocks made headway. They rose between 2 1/4 and 2 1/2, amid belief that a weaker pound may prompt an increase in the level of inflation.

Equities were also dull on the back of gilts. The FT Index extended Monday's shakeout with a fall of 9.4 to 604.3, despite the record-breaking run on Wall Street.

Godfrey Davis, the car hire and caravan group, slipped 2p to 85p after RIT sold 2.6m shares at 82p to institutions.

Shares of London Overseas Freighters rose 4p to 24p before closing at 22p, amid speculation that the troubled tramp shipping group was about to sell £11m worth of bulk carriers.

LOF acknowledged that discussions were taking place on the sale of several ships, but said no figures were available.

Meanwhile there were several big sellers around. Scottish & Newcastle Breweries slipped 2 1/2p to 75p, after a line of 2.9 million shares went through the market at 74 1/2.

A line of 1,000,000 shares in Hogg Robinson Group was offered at 118p, slipping 7p from the price at 111p.

In electricals Racal plunged another 20p to 542p following the recent downgrading of interim profits by brokers L. Messel. They expect the shares to hit £5 in the short term and reckon they are overvalued compared with close rivals Plessey, down 15p at 614p.

Michael Clark

### CURRENCIES

Thanks to 1-2 per cent prime cuts by main United States banks, followed by 1 per cent base rate increases by leading British banks, the pound recovered from a fresh early battering.

After plunging to around 1.5595 against the dollar, close to the sterling crisis level of October 1976, it rallied to end at 1.5820, a net loss of 80 points.

Down to 3.6750 at one stage, the pound was finally little changed at 3.7152 (3.7100) against the mark, while rebounding from an earlier 10.4150 in terms of the French franc to finish at 10.5100 (10.5050).

The turmoil in sterling caused upset in main money markets. Period rates were lifted sharply in comparatively light volume as operators tried to stay as liquid as possible.

Then, just as some traders in the afternoon were convincing themselves that base rates would after all be able to withstand the onslaught, believing that the Bank of England's adherence to 10 per cent intervention levels indicated the authorities' wish for stability in interest rates, the big banks let loose their 11 per cent plans - an increase of 1 per cent.

### MONEY MARKETS

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## Half-year dip at Hogg Robinson

By Gareth David

Hogg Robinson Group  
Half-year to 30.9.82  
Pretax profit £2.79m (23.11m)  
Turnover £26.28m (22.58m)  
Net interest dividend 3p (5p)  
Share price 101p down 5p  
Dividend payable 31.3.83

A 10 per cent slide in mid-year profits at Hogg Robinson, the insurance broker, came as an unwelcome surprise to the stock market, although the group remains optimistic that its cost cutting efforts will be reflected in more satisfactory figures at the end of the year.

The group has suffered from its heavy dependence on United Kingdom insurance broking earnings which have been hit by industrial recession and cuts in premium rates.

Mr John Hogg, deputy chairman, said that there had been signs of improvement in this activity at the December 31 renewal date, particularly in the south of England where there was evidence of selective hardening of rates.

Elsewhere the group has suffered from the weakness of the American insurance market, although pensions and specialist businesses such as credit insurance had done well and the travel agency business had been reasonable.

Hogg Robinson will be the hardest hit of the major brokers when it is forced to sell off its Lloyd's underwriting interests. Plans for the sale are not yet complete.

The group has satisfied itself that there are no irregularities of the type which came to light at Alexander Horwood and Minet, and now requires all employees to sign a declaration that they have no conflicting interests.

For the full year observers hope to see the group match last year's taxable profit of £8.5m, with any advance likely to come from travel and shipping.

Commodity prices have been held over due to pressure of space. Publication will resume tomorrow.

### WALL STREET

	Jan 11	Jan 10	Jan 9	Jan 8	Jan 7	Jan 6	Jan 5	Jan 4	Jan 3	Jan 2	Jan 1	Dec 31	Dec 30	Dec 29	Dec 28	Dec 27	Dec 26	Dec 25	Dec 24	Dec 23	Dec 22	Dec 21	Dec 20	Dec 19	Dec 18	Dec 17	Dec 16	Dec 15	Dec 14	Dec 13	Dec 12	Dec 11	Dec 10	Dec 9	Dec 8	Dec 7	Dec 6	Dec 5	Dec 4	Dec 3	Dec 2	Dec 1	Nov 30	Nov 29	Nov 28	Nov 27	Nov 26	Nov 25	Nov 24	Nov 23	Nov 22	Nov 21	Nov 20	Nov 19	Nov 18	Nov 17	Nov 16	Nov 15	Nov 14	Nov 13	Nov 12	Nov 11	Nov 10	Nov 9	Nov 8	Nov 7	Nov 6	Nov 5	Nov 4	Nov 3	Nov 2	Nov 1	Oct 31	Oct 30	Oct 29	Oct 28	Oct 27	Oct 26	Oct 25	Oct 24	Oct 23	Oct 22	Oct 21	Oct 20	Oct 19	Oct 18	Oct 17	Oct 16	Oct 15	Oct 14	Oct 13	Oct 12	Oct 11	Oct 10	Oct 9	Oct 8	Oct 7	Oct 6	Oct 5	Oct 4	Oct 3	Oct 2	Oct 1	Sep 30	Sep 29	Sep 28	Sep 27	Sep 26	Sep 25	Sep 24	Sep 23	Sep 22	Sep 21	Sep 20	Sep 19	Sep 18	Sep 17	Sep 16	Sep 15	Sep 14	Sep 13	Sep 12	Sep 11	Sep 10	Sep 9	Sep 8	Sep 7	Sep 6	Sep 5	Sep 4	Sep 3	Sep 2	Sep 1	Aug 31	Aug 30	Aug 29	Aug 28	Aug 27	Aug 26	Aug 25	Aug 24	Aug 23	Aug 22	Aug 21	Aug 20	Aug 19	Aug 18	Aug 17	Aug 16	Aug 15	Aug 14	Aug 13	Aug 12	Aug 11	Aug 10	Aug 9	Aug 8	Aug 7	Aug 6	Aug 5	Aug 4	Aug 3	Aug 2	Aug 1	Jul 31	Jul 30	Jul 29	Jul 28	Jul 27	Jul 26	Jul 25	Jul 24	Jul 23	Jul 22	Jul 21	Jul 20	Jul 19	Jul 18	Jul 17	Jul 16	Jul 15	Jul 14	Jul 13	Jul 12	Jul 11	Jul 10	Jul 9	Jul 8	Jul 7	Jul 6	Jul 5	Jul 4	Jul 3	Jul 2	Jul 1	Jun 30	Jun 29	Jun 28	Jun 27	Jun 26	Jun 25	Jun 24	Jun 23	Jun 22	Jun 21	Jun 20	Jun 19	Jun 18	Jun 17	Jun 16	Jun 15	Jun 14	Jun 13	Jun 12	Jun 11	Jun 10	Jun 9	Jun 8	Jun 7	Jun 6	Jun 5	Jun 4	Jun 3	Jun 2	Jun 1	May 31	May 30	May 29	May 28	May 27	May 26	May 25	May 24	May 23	May 22	May 21	May 20	May 19	May 18	May 17	May 16	May 15	May 14	May 13	May 12	May 11	May 10	May 9	May 8	May 7	May 6	May 5	May 4	May 3	May 2	May 1	Apr 30	Apr 29	Apr 28	Apr 27	Apr 26	Apr 25	Apr 24	Apr 23	Apr 22	Apr 21	Apr 20	Apr 19	Apr 18	Apr 17	Apr 16	Apr 15	Apr 14	Apr 13	Apr 12	Apr 11	Apr 10	Apr 9	Apr 8	Apr 7	Apr 6	Apr 5	Apr 4	Apr 3	Apr 2	Apr 1	Mar 31	Mar 30	Mar 29	Mar 28	Mar 27	Mar 26	Mar 25	Mar 24	Mar 23	Mar 22	Mar 21	Mar 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## SQUASH RACKETS

Gawaja Brian, the British champion from Nottingham, reached the semi-final of the Pakistan Open Championship, sponsored by Hattard, at the first attempt here yesterday, but Brans was too good against him in the matchpoint against the former British Open finalist, Gogi Alaudin, before winning 7-9, 6-0, 9-1, 8-10, 10-8 in 82 minutes.

The winners of the wonders of court coverage for a man whose gift 4in are not ideally designed for such rigours and have gained him the nickname "the pacific". Alaudin has been playing a steady lob-and-drop, lob-and-boast, as diligently as he had the day before when he survived another hard match against the Pakistani world champion, Chris Dittmar, the Australian who was seeded sixth. Brans' time and again insisted on keeping the pace high; Alaudin sucked him dry.

It was also a classic contest in styles, ages and achievement. Brans, who admitted he was taken by surprise by his opponent's tenacity, dredged up reserves of mental strength. Having just regained his national title he may, at 24, be beginning to eliminate the brittle-sweat of old men sometimes disguised his talent in the past.

Alaudin, one of the four founding fathers of the professional circuit, proved that a place in the sun can be won by more than him if he wants it. Building his house and coaching his nephew, Sohail Khan, are no longer sapping energies for him. He has played 15 years, Brans only 10, without a major loss.

The Pakistani missed his match point at 9-7 after two sets, a lot of suspense and a penalty point, when he was too tired to control a forehand shot down the wall and it bobbed out close to his body. Brans won with a flurry of daring backhand drops and was generously applauded. Crumford faced the hurried return of a ball which was a success worth celebrating.

By contrast, Philip Kenyon, who has just lost the national title to Brans, suffered a demoralizing eclipse, losing 9-6, 9-0, 9-5 to Chama. The Englishman, who has never won when Zaman is in this punishing sort of mood, there is still little more players can do about it.

Kenyon tried his normal game played it tight and tried to justify himself, the winners picked off his few strawberries. He change things a bit, varied the pace, even winners came more quickly still. If finished, unsure of Zaman, he was surprised and confused, I took only 25 minutes.

That was also the length of time that the holder and world champion, Jahangir Khan, took to beat the Egyptian Ali Aziz, 9-1, 6-0, and the Pakistani Zia Mahmood, 9-1, 6-0. Jahangir Khan who beat his fellow Pakistani, Fahim Qazi, 9-7, 4-6, 9-1. Brans beat him last time by it may be that he will be forced to play a different style. It will be Alaudin's delayed response.

## A high-contrast, black and white photograph of a person from the back, wearing a white t-shirt with dark stripes on the sleeves and dark shorts with three white stripes down the side. The person is standing in front of a wall with large, bold letters, possibly "ARN".

think the really talented players in the league never got a chance to express their talent," Brooks said.

One of the highest-paid Europeans, 31-year-old Anders Hedberg of Sweden, earns more than \$300,000 (£142,000) a year playing for Brooks. Hedberg's first season in North America was with the now-defunct World Hockey Association in 1974. That year, the Philadelphia Flyers won the Stanley Cup, symbolic of the NHL championship, by playing a game characterized more by brawn than finesse.

"Those years, the bigger, the rougher, the stronger you were, the higher you were drafted (selected from amateur hockey by NHL teams)," said Hedberg, who, like most European players, avoided fighting. "Now it has gone back to 'just play hockey.'"

This season, four of the 10 leading scorers in the NHL are from Europe despite the fact that Europeans total less than 11 per cent of the league's 465 players, only 4 NHL players are Americans; the rest

are Scandinavians.

Levo's American scoring record includes three brothers from Czechoslovakia — Marian, Peter and Anton Stastny — who all play for the Quebec Nordiques, and the Swedish duo of Peter and Ulf Samuelsson of the Calgary Flames, who skate for the New York Islanders.

For some Europeans, however, life in North America has not been all scoring goals and earning money. The Icelandic forward, Levo of the New Jersey Devils this season, Levo, who speaks almost no English, was frustrated last year when his first wife, the daughter of a coach, was unable to help his wife and a three-year-old son adapt to life in the United States. "It's not easy," he says. "My wife and I are the only ones of our fellow-Finn. 'Maybe I can't handle it, it's so different. The guys are taking everything is different. Can't play.'"

Levo eventually reported for duty, but not until after the Finnish Ice Hockey Association banned him from playing in Finland for the year. He was released under contract to play in the NHL.

## FA Youth Cup draw

Watford, holders of the FA Youth Cup, will be away to Norwich City in the fourth round. Norwich beat Aston Villa in the previous round.

**FA YOUTH CUP:** Fourth round draw.

Wrexham or Newcastle United v Blackpool; Sheffield Wednesday v Sunderland; Cheltenham Town or Exeter City v Exeter City; Torquay United v Torquay United; Leeds United v Barnsley; Orient or Queens Park Rangers v Manchester United or Derby County; Norwich City v Watford; West Ham United v Ipswich Town; Wigan v Charlton Athletic; or Oxford United. Matches to be played on or before February 9.

# Head injury to breaker

From Chris Moore, Cerviaia

It was a day of disaster for Britain's bobbing team here yesterday. In search of a medal in the first World Cup disappeared after Peter Brugnani, their No 1 breakman, was injured in the opening run. Brugnani and Jonathan Woodall, his driver, had finished in fourth place in practice, with high hopes of winning a medal in the two-man event.

Woodall lost control halfway down the 1,530-metre course and as the bob bounced heavily against the walls of the labyrinth - a series of three bends in succession, which was taken at up to 80mph - Brugnani was almost thrown out, hitting his head against the side of the iceed wall. Dazed and unsteady at the finish, he was taken in an ambulance to the track medical centre where doctors diagnosed concussion and advised him not to race again yesterday.

Mo Hammond, the team manager, received clearance from the World Cup jury to include Peter Lund, the replacement breakman in the No 1 British bob for the final three runs. Woodall's early disaster had put him five seconds on the left he had been hoping for, which left him training in seventeenth place at the halfway stage.

"I can never have driven as badly in my life", the 36-year-old Army officer said. "You can't legislate for things like that, they just happen. It is part of the sport. It has ruined our chances in the two-man, but I am still optimistic we can make amends in the four-man."

There was some consolation for manager Hammond, with the return of the younger British drivers, Tom Delahanty and John Scholes. Delahanty, in his first international event, was lying seventh after the opening run and eighth at the halfway stage. Scholes slipped from tenth in the thirteenth.

As expected, the championship is being dominated by the Italians, whose top team yesterday broke the track record, with a time of 1min 0.37sec, which was over a second ahead of their nearest rivals, Yvon Erachin and Patrick Billiot of France, who had set the previous track record in practice.

Leading Great 1, Italy, 2 min 19.06 sec; France 1, 2 min 20.32; Italy 1, 2 min 20.47; Canada 1, 2 min 21.00; United States 1, 2 min 21.48; Netherlands 11, GB V (Delahanty) 2, 2 min 22.19; 12, GB V (Scholes) 2, 2 min 22.16; GB (Erachin - Brugnani) 2, 2 min 22.16; 17, GB (Woodall - Brugnani) 2, 23.70.

## ICE HOCKEY

NATIONAL LEAGUE: How Jimmy Davis Caught Nordiques











# La crème de la crème

## GOOD RELATIONS GROUP plc

Due to its dynamic growth rate, Britain's leading group of Public Relations Consultants currently has vacancies for the following staff:

### SECRETARY TO MANAGING DIRECTOR

Secretary required for Managing Director of the Design and Production Division. You will be around 25 with excellent secretarial skills including audio typing; a methodical self-starter able to work under pressure with a good memory and friendly personality. This is a responsible position with lots of variety and client contact.

### RECEPTIONIST

An intelligent, well-presented and well-spoken individual is sought to work as part of a team alongside our other receptionists in our WC1 premises. In addition to answering the switchboard, there are many other duties associated with the effective management of this busy reception area and candidates without relevant experience will not be considered suitable. Necessary qualities include a mature, confident and friendly personality, good organising abilities, together with immaculate grooming and self-presentation.



If you feel you have the necessary qualities and experience for either of the above positions, please write enclosing a CV, to Julia Stevenson, Good Relations Group plc, 28 Bedford Square, London WC1B 3EG.

## CJES

35 New Broad Street, London EC2M 1NH  
Tel: 01-583 3588 or 011-583 3576  
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Senior appointment with scope for promotion to Partnership Administrator



### P.A./SECRETARY TO SENIOR PARTNER

Mayfair

£7,000-£8,000

### EXPANDING FIRM OF ARCHITECTS

Our client, a fast growing firm of architects with a 50% commercial / 50% residential practice, requires a well-educated, polished secretary, aged 30-40, with several years senior level experience, preferably in a similar environment. While shorthand would be an advantage for taking notes, correspondence is on audio or delegated. Main responsibility will be day to day office management and financial administration, including salaries, expenses and book-keeping to trial balance. Successful applicant will be able to work on own initiative, take decisions, keep informed on all work in progress within the firm and will accompany the Senior Partner to client and planning meetings. Initial salary £7,000-£8,000 with prospects of increased responsibility and remuneration. Applications in strict confidence, under reference PAA573/TT to the Managing Director.

CAMBELL-JOHNSTON EXECUTIVE SECRETARIES LIMITED (Recruitment Consultants), 35 NEW BROAD STREET, LONDON EC2M 1NH. Tel: 01-583 3588 or 01-583 3576

## Secretary to Director

LONDON W1

£8,715

We require an experienced and well qualified senior Secretary to work for the Director of Exploration, based in our Marble Arch offices, London W1.

This is an extremely busy and involved post, and calls for commitment and a mature and responsible personality. As well as usual secretarial duties, the job holder will supervise an Assistant Secretary and the part time services of a filing clerk.

Applicants should have an excellent shorthand and typing speed and word processing experience would be an advantage, although training would be given.

Please apply in writing, giving full details of age, experience and qualifications together with current shorthand speeds and present salary, quoting reference REA/90037-3/1, to: Paula Rock, Personnel Officer (Sec. ret.), British Gas, 59 Brynston Street, London W1A 2AZ.

Closing date for applications: 21st January 1983.

BRITISH GAS

## SECRETARIES

Aramco, the world's largest oil and gas producing company is based in the Eastern Province of Saudi Arabia, and employs over four thousand British Expatriates in well established company townships.

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If you would like to be considered for one of these positions write to: PMC Management Services, International Recruitment, Selection and Search, 5-7 East Parade, Harrogate, North Yorkshire, HG1 5LF or P.O. Box 39, 10-12 Houslow Gardens, Houslow, Middlesex, TW20 2LA. A qualifying ref: T/12/1/546. Freephone 0849.



ARAMCO



### ADMINISTRATIVE

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25-30 YEARS

A professional and experienced PA/Secretary is required for a senior executive in a major London office. The successful candidate will be responsible for managing the executive's diary, correspondence, and general office administration. Salary £8,000 per annum plus bonus.

YOUNG SECRETARY

NORTHOLT - £7,000

A young, energetic and motivated Secretary is required for a busy office in Northolt. The successful candidate will be responsible for managing the office's correspondence and general administration. Salary £7,000 per annum.

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## CANADIAN HIGH COMMISSION

Applications are invited for:



### SOCIAL SECRETARY HIGH COMMISSIONER'S OFFICE

The Social Secretary ensures the effective administration of the High Commissioner's social and cultural activities. The postholder will be responsible for the organization and execution of all social and cultural events, including receptions, luncheons and dinner parties.

Qualifications include a good knowledge of British, Canadian and other social and cultural activities. A high standard of typing, good handwriting and previous experience in a similar position are essential.

Starting salary will range from £7,500 p.a. to £8,136 p.a. depending on experience and qualifications with annual increments to a maximum of £8,664.

Additional benefits include: Lunchroom Allowance £169 p.a., Annual Leave 20 days, Statutory Holidays 11 days.

Application forms and further details (quoting Ref: C/3/123) should be obtained from:

Canadian High Commission  
Personnel Division  
Macdonald House  
1 Grosvenor Square  
London W1X 0AB  
Telephone: 01-629 941/92 ext 687

Completed application forms together with a covering letter including the names and addresses of two referees should be returned to the above address.

## EXECUTIVE P.A.

£8,000

We are a well established personnel consultancy concerned with the careers of Directors and Senior Executives.

We need an organised person who can help maintain and develop our close relationship with corporate clients and so must be socially and intellectually comfortable with senior people.

Previous commercial or industrial experience is essential and the person is unlikely to be less than 30 years old.

Contact Jill Carew - Direct or

Percy COUTTS & CO. LTD.  
01-839 2271  
25 Whitehall, London SW1.

## Retail Consortium

Secretary to Director General

The Retail Consortium represents over 90% of retailers in the UK and is actively involved in the rest of Europe. As Secretary to the Director General, you will be involved in all the activities of a member of an enthusiastic, hard working team. You will be around 30 years of age with several years experience of working at a senior management level. A proven ability to organise and work on your own initiative is required. Your shorthand and typing will be first class and fluency in one foreign language is desirable.

Please write enclosing your curriculum vitae to the Director General personally at the Retail Consortium, Palladium House, 1 Argyle Street, London W1V 2LH.

## RECENTLY QUALIFIED IN BUSINESS STUDIES?

SWL International Public Relations Organisation offers an ideal opportunity for a recent Business Studies Graduate with excellent qualifications to be responsible for business administration.

Full training will be given. You must have fast, accurate typing, excellent written and communication skills with any BTEC Business Studies and living locally. This is not a secretarial appointment.

A high level of commitment will be rewarded with a good salary and an excellent working environment in this expanding company. Please send a hand-written letter and typed CV to Jane McKee, Independent Personnel Management, 38 Windsor Road, Widdington, Middlesex TW17 6ST.

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London Head of U.S. company's European/Middle East/African operation requires mid-career Secretary/P.A. with French and/or Italian. Someone flexible who enjoys a variety of tasks and who has decent English shorthand. £7,000 plus free P.P.A. and on-contract pension.

Young SECRETARY/RECEPTIONIST with English shorthand and good French or Spanish. Salary £5,000. Small, lively City office where vacancies are due to promotion.

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Required for Finance Director based in London. W1 based office. Shorthand and typing excellent. Salary negotiable.

Applications with full CV to: Mrs. 0774 11, The Times

### PA to Finance Director

Good shorthand and 25-30. Legal, accountancy, shorthand typing and communications. Salary £5,000 p.a. with 40 hours. Send full CV to: Mrs. 0774 11, The Times

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## SECRETARY TO DISPLAY MANAGER

Stanmore

£6,100

If you've got an eye for detail coupled to good secretarial skills, then being the fitter people have just the job for you at their busy, lively office in Stanmore.

You'll be responsible for checking that the prices and spelling are correct on our display material, liaising with the display company and with our store managers. This involves a lot of telephone work and keeping to deadlines. So you must be capable of working efficiently under pressure. Excellent typing is essential, while rapid shorthand would be acceptable. You should be a good organizer, have a high standard of personal presentation and possess a current driving licence.

You should have a good educational background, particularly in English grammar, lots of common sense and initiative as well as a willingness to become thoroughly involved in the job.

For someone looking for a challenging career with a progressive company we'll offer a good starting salary plus benefits including subsidised restaurant, 25 days holiday, substantial staff discounts, a profit sharing scheme and a discount buying club.

For an application form please contact: Alan Whitte, Bejam Group plc, 1 Garland Road, Honeypot Lane, Stanmore, Middlesex. Tel: 01-951 1811 (phone answering service on 01-951 3760 after normal office hours)

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Well educated PA/SEC aged 22/30 required for General Manager of a company of Engineers and Architects in Bielefeld, West Germany. Fluency in German absolutely essential. Knowledge of other European languages or Arabic would be an advantage. Good audio typing skills also essential. High salary and accommodation provided. Salary £3,000 p.a. 33 working days holiday p.a. Starting date 1st May 1983 neg. Interviews to be held in London.

Please apply in writing with CV and passport-sized photo to:

H. G. Schmitt, General Manager, Cardinal-Lampie, Consulting Engineers, PO Box 1710, D-4800 Bielefeld 1, West Germany.

Phone (010 49) 521 14641

## PERSONNEL SECRETARY

Secretary/Assistant to Group Personnel Manager. High level of involvement with need for strong sec/admin/personnel skills.

Please apply with details of age, salary and personnel experience to: Liz Gillatt, Trusthouse Forte PLC, 12 Sherwood Street, London W1V 7RD Tel: 01-437 7788.

### YOUNG BANKING SEC.

£7,000 neg

+ Mortgage and Bonus

If you are a young Sec. who needs a new challenge, then this is a great opportunity. You will be responsible for a large, busy, fast-moving team of 20 executives. You will be responsible for a large, busy, fast-moving team of 20 executives. You will be responsible for a large, busy, fast-moving team of 20 executives.

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### SENIOR LEGAL SECRETARY

to Consultant (sh & audio) - "conveyancing" 25-35 £7,000 neg. + to

An excellent opening here for a bright, mature Secretary (with min 1 yr conveyancing exp) when you get this firm, last, recruiting firm of Solicitors close to City. Working for a Consultant (who is a very busy) you will assist him with his legal work. Excellent benefits and pension scheme.

Please contact Lynn Robinson, Personnel Consultant, 404 4023 or 405 9055

### GIRL FRIDAY

Young M.D. of new project management company needs capable PA/SEC. Good shorthand, good typing and good communications. Part-time or full-time contract. Salary £5,000. Near-Financial City.

### SECRETARIAL ORGANIZER

To £8,500 + benefits. W1 professional office seeks organizer with 25-30, 40 hours, to supervise event team. Own office. Tel: 01-424 2745.

### PA to Finance Director

Good shorthand and 25-30. Legal, accountancy, shorthand typing and communications. Salary £5,000 p.a. with 40 hours. Send full CV to: Mrs. 0774 11, The Times

## AMNESTY INTERNATIONAL

requires the following staff at its London-based International Secretariat

1. **SECRETARY IN THE HEAD OF RESEARCH OFFICE**  
The Research Department provides the Amnesty International movement with information about human rights violations throughout the world. It is the largest department of the International Secretariat with a staff of 60 and is divided into five regional offices: Africa, Asia, Americas, Europe and the Middle East. The Head of Research and his Deputy are responsible for planning and coordinating the work of the Research Department. Candidates should have a good knowledge of English and French or German, and be able to speak a second language. Salary approx. £7,000 p.a.

2. **SECRETARY IN THE ASIA RESEARCH DEPARTMENT**  
An interest in the region and fluent written and spoken English essential. Relevant experience and excellent shorthand and typing required (100/50) Salary approx. £7,000 p.a.

3. **SECRETARY IN THE PRESS OFFICE**  
Candidates should be highly motivated, able to work under pressure and communicate fluently on the telephone. Several years' experience, preferably in the media, required and good shorthand and typing essential (100/50). A working knowledge of German or Spanish is an asset. Salary approx. £7,000 p.a.

4. **ASSISTANT TO THE MEDICAL COORDINATOR**  
The Medical Coordinator works with the Research Department on medical aspects of Amnesty International's human rights concerns and with medical groups throughout the world. The Assistant to the Medical Coordinator is responsible for the day-to-day running of the Medical Department and provides secretarial and clerical support for the program. Fluent written and spoken English is essential and Spanish would be useful, good typing necessary. A detailed job specification is available on request. Salary approx. £7,000 p.a.

For an application form send a large fee to the Personnel Department, Amnesty International, 18 Gower Street, London WC2E 7TF. Please indicate clearly for which post you wish to apply.  
Closing date for the return of completed application forms 11 February 1983.

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**DEDICATION - DIPLOMACY/FINESSE**  
**PROFESSIONALISM - ELEGANCE**

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385 9075

or if you prefer in writing to: Box 0965H The Times

### CITY £9,000

This specialised subsidiary of a dynamic broking company seeks an experienced PA. You will also be expected to be a part of a small hard working team with frequent travelling commitments.

This job offers plenty of scope for those in search of challenge and involvement in their work. Speeds 100/60. Age 28-35.

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## SENIOR SECRETARY

Required by partner of professional firm located in The Strand.

Ideally applicants should be aged 28+ with good formal skills and the ability to deal with people at all levels. In return we offer pleasant working conditions, a weeks holiday, travel allowance, interest free season ticket loan and a bi-annual bonus.

Total emoluments will be commensurate with age and experience but it is envisaged that they will exceed £7,000 per annum.

Please telephone Christine Wellings on:

01-536 1221

(No agencies)

\*\*\*\*\*

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We want an experienced Secretary, possibly a graduate, who possesses good communication and administrative skills, who is keen to develop the job which gives her total responsibility from A-Z. Experience in taking minutes at Board or Committee level and confident ability to good secretarial skills are essential requirements for the administrative co-ordination of several important Committees administered by the Royal College.

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Attractive offices overlooking Regent's Park, 3 mins walk from Great Portland Street Underground station. Salaries subject to annual and cost of living reviews according to age and experience on University scale.

Please write with CV or telephone the Office Manager: R.C.P. 11 St. Andrew's Place, London W1V 4LE. Tel: 533 1174.

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A major international merchant bank has recently opened a new London office and seeks a PA/Secretary to their general manager. He is keen to delegate and needs a well organized confident person to run his days smoothly. Beautiful offices, mortgage subsidy and £1 a day L.V.S.

SWT Senior Secretary

£8,200

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# La crème de la crème

## Much more than a Secretary

If you are a senior secretary you don't just want a job that uses your skills, you want a career that reflects your experience. And if that experience includes at least five years at senior level, you may have just the job. One of the top executives in our highly successful international company needs a man or woman who will not only want to become involved in the varied life of an executive office, but in the intricacies of the oil and gas industry too. Someone who will be able to deal confidently with a wide range of activities from dealing with clients to dealing with personnel. From organising presentations to arranging the boss' teeming international diary. From keeping informed of press comment to working with accuracy and speed under lots of pressure.

Basically, you should be well-educated, over 25 years of age and have secretarial skills of at least 80 wpm typing and 110 wpm shorthand. And you must also have excellent administrative ability, a sense of diplomacy, integrity, stamina and enthusiasm. Because this is no ordinary secretarial job.

And the attractive salary and benefits package will reflect that.

For more information contact Lynne Ertington, Personnel Officer, John Brown Engineers & Constructors Limited, 20 Ebury Square, London W2 6LE. Telephone 01-822 8080.

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### Wembley area

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This is the ideal opportunity for a Secretary who not only enjoys working in a finance-based environment but who is also used to handling figure work whenever the occasion arises.

The Financial Controller at our Alport distribution centre heads the finance and accounts team and is looking for someone with several years' secretarial experience at a similar level, accurate typing, shorthand and audio skills. 'O' levels in English and Maths are essential. It's a busy job that demands a responsible attitude as well as a high degree of flexibility. Ideal age range late 20s/early 30s.

WEA Records, part of the Warner Communications group of companies, offers an excellent salary and benefits that include 25 days annual holiday and discount on company products.

Send full C.V. indicating current salary to Hilary Rook, Personnel Department, WEA Records Ltd., PO Box 59, Alport Lane, Wembley, Middx.

## WEA RECORDS

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Full CV to Box 0963H The Times

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We are an international bank based in the City and wish to recruit a Senior Secretary to work for our Managing Director. The position is varied and challenging and will suit a mature, intelligent individual who can communicate effectively at all levels. The successful candidate will be highly competent, able to use their own initiative, absorb pressure and have good organisational skills.

We offer job involvement together with an attractive salary and generous fringe benefits.

Please telephone Jean Spotton on 01-600 1700 for further details.

## Ann Warrington

## CONFIDENTIAL P.A. TO CITY CHAIRMAN

Well proven Secretary with good office training and possibly a knowledge of languages will assist the busy Chairman with personal and business details. (Home and office) and a professional attitude to the current position.

£7,500

Please Ann Warrington on 01-600 1700 for further details.

## 628 4200

The City Office Centre 4/6 Copthall Avenue EC1

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Please contact David Hall, 01-499 9671

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We require an experienced and capable shorthand secretary who is both friendly and efficient to organise the Manager in charge of our large and busy retail London Bookshop. Work of a responsible and confidential nature will include the preparation of correspondence and minutes in connection with any business in which the Manager is involved. Some of the work will also be required for the Group Director with ultimate responsibility for this unit. The person appointed will have a very active role and will be in contact with the Manager, including weekly staff in a small friendly and relaxed company. Benefits include 5 weeks holiday after one year's service, staff discount, pension, life insurance and company pension scheme. Salary from £5,740 after salary review.

Please telephone for an application form or write with full details to: Personnel Department, Dillards University Bookshop, (Penton Bookbinding Group Ltd) 1 Market St, WC1; Tel: 063 4215 or 063 1577

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# Concert Hall

RAC SIZEWELL B  
ENQUIRY

## Peaceful protest as inquiry opens into Sizewell reactor

From Pearce Wright, Science Editor  
Snape, Suffolk

A quiet protest, in more senses than one, marked the opening yesterday of the public inquiry into plans to build an American pressurised water reactor (PWR) at Sizewell, on the Suffolk coast, at a cost of about £1,200m.

An array of home-made banners and a side show illustrating the hazards of nuclear power occupied the car parks of the concert hall of The Maltings at Snape, where the inquiry is being held. In a peaceful display of opposition, a remarkable aspect of the day was when Sir Walter Marshall, chairman of the Central Electricity Generating Board and chief advocate of the PWR, strolled among the groups of protesters outside and was prepared to debate spontaneously the points they raised.

To one challenge, about the inequality of a public inquiry, at which the board alone was spending £10m while objections relied on humble sales and voluntary subscriptions for support, he said: "I would be delighted if an approach such as a public appeal succeeded, in raising money to enable objects to conduct their case properly."

However, the opening day of the inquiry belonged to Lord Silsoe, QC, appearing for the board. But during his submission, three women carrying anti-nuclear slogans entered the hall, performed a mime in front of the inquiry inspector, Sir Frank Layfield, QC, and the tables of advocates and objects to the plan.

For Lord Silsoe it offered a punctuation in the middle of a long opening statement. He slipped water and, by the time he had returned to his argument about the "sufficiency, economy and diversity" of the PWR, the Ipswich Women Against Nuclear Power had slipped silently away.



A silent demonstrator (left) and masked protester (right) at Snape. Professor William Hall (centre, top) is assisting Sir Frank Layfield at the inquiry (Photographs by Brian Harris).

## Tebbit aims to curtail union funds to Labour

Continued from page 1

extremely detailed series of measures on curbing the traditional pro-Labour activities of the unions. "I do not see any necessity for unions to be partisan political creatures," Mr Tebbit added. Unions were inevitably involved in "politics with a small p," but he questioned whether their members wanted to be eternally hog-tied to a particular political party.

The Green Paper canvasses a number of options for curtailing the flow of money from the unions to the Labour Party. These include a shift to "contracting-in" which, on past precedent, would reduce the proportion of those paying the political levy from 82 per cent at present to nearer 20 per cent.

Beyond that reform, Mr Tebbit is considering regular ballots to decide whether a union should continue to remain affiliated to the Labour Party; measures to end the ban in some unions on non-party members holding the top jobs of general secretary or president; a redefinition of the 1913 Act's narrow interpretation of "political objects"; tighter rules on the administration of political funds and annual returns of accounts to ensure that money is not being misused for political activities; and new

safeguards to halt the "check-off" of the political levy so that union members do not unwittingly give cash to the Labour Party.

The employment Secretary made clear that although the Government is being "steadily driven" towards legislation, the proposals in the Green Paper are for discussion and the election manifesto rather than immediate legislation.

However, trade union leaders reacted sharply to the proposals. Mr David Bassett, leader of the general and boilermakers' union (GMBATU), insisted that Mr Tebbit's ideas on changing the internal structure of unions "smack of state control".

He added: "His proposal on the political levy has nothing to do with democracy, individual rights or industrial relations. It is a blatant attempt to cut-off the Labour Party's sources of finance while keeping those of the Conservative Party intact."

The TUC described the document as "Mr Tebbit's latest indulgence in union-bashing", which failed to justify his anti-union prejudices. "Trade union members are quite capable of determining their own democratic procedures without any meddling by Mr Tebbit."

Green Paper extracts, page 4  
Leading article, page 11



## Frank Johnson in Barchester A chronicle of modern Peterborough

Coming down from Birmingham, I came upon Barchester, Troilope thought it was in the West Country. But the makers of the television series needed a cathedral close that breathed intrigue and a cathedral that was suitably tremendous, but not so famous as to bring the destruction of recognition.

So it was Peterborough. And for ever more, in the mind's eye of the millions, this will be Barchester. Troilope would not have quarrelled with the choice. People were always trying to get him to name the city that had inspired Troilope's Wells being the favourite. He declined.

"What I am conscious of is having depicted the planitonic idea of a cathedral town", he told his friend and first biographer, Escott. "Human nature varies infinitely in its outer garb; its inward heart is much about the same everywhere." His Barchester plots, he added, "grew out of The Times and correspondence columns during a dull season of the fifties".

To the now-famous close, then. Around the green award stand the three soaring arches of the cathedral's west front. There stand also the palace

and the deanery, the deanery being preferred by the television people, for some reason, to the real palace as the exterior of the screen palace.

A refreshing spot, then, this close. But I knew from Troilope that it was a place of passions and worldly ambitions. I crossed to the palace and called on the Bishop. He turned out to be a man of nearly 70 named Douglas Feaver, scholarly, with that straight, silver hair somehow associated with all true bishops, a man precise in speech and thought.

Understandably, he desired to know precisely what, in calling upon him, I wanted. I was very vague. Er, what did he think of Troilope? He did not like him much. But it was clear that the filming had afforded him a certain amusement.

But Troilope got things wrong, apparently. It was Queen Victoria who appointed archdeacons, not the bishops. Otherwise, the same man would not have appointed archdeacons as different as Troilope explained. My bishop explained. But was Troilope right about the larger matter - the worldly nature of the church? He catered to the

prejudices and ignorance of people on the subject. The bishop had read some Troilope during the war, including the political novels. Those he found "very tedious", even more so than the ecclesiastical. In fiction, the bishop preferred Thomas Hardy. Also, Dick Francis. And on television, he liked excitement and violence. "I like to see a lot of tomato juice."

His ancestors had been farmers, but his father was a professional photographer. Academically, the bishop's Oxford career had been "not undistinguished". Eleven years ago, he was Rural Dean of Nottingham. One morning he came downstairs to collect the post and found a letter from Mr Heath offering him the bishopric of Peterborough. He hurried upstairs to his wife's bed. Both were delighted.

Sensing a hint of Troilopian ambition, I asked whether being delighted the correct emotion. "Why not, wouldn't you be?"

What did he think of all this stuff from the C of E about nuclear weapons? It was only from a minority in the Synod, he insisted. Their ethics were confused. Given the presence of evil in the world, it was not evil to possess nuclear weapons for the purposes of deterring evil. What about the C of E and its desire to be close to the Catholics? "The Roman Catholics," he corrected. "We are also catholic." He thought the Pope could have little knowledge of British church history, "no more than we could of the church history of Estonia."

But did not he think the Pope impressive? "I have never met him", he replied. Impressive as a world figure, I expanded. The bishop said he did not find any figures impressive. Furthermore, he did not think we should be paying attention all the time to world figures, and people in the news, or to the news itself, for that matter.

There was a danger in seeing the world as a rapid sequence of events. That was the trouble with people giving us, and wanting the news, Jesus said: "Tell no man." "Yes, read the gospels. But did he not want people to have news?" "Well, he didn't give publicity to his miracles."

Troilope could not have actually liked his waffling bishops. So he would have approved of this one.

## THE TIMES INFORMATION SERVICE

### Today's events

**Royal engagements**  
The Duke of Gloucester, Patron of the Worshipful Company of Patternmakers, attends a court luncheon at Peckham's Hall, London, 12.40. Patron of the Victorian Society, he opens its silver jubilee exhibition, The Battle is Not Yet Won, at Heinz Gallery, The British Architectural Library, the Drawing Collection, Royal Institute of British Architects, Portman Square, London, 6.30.  
Princess Alexandra visits The Queen's Flight and Royal Air Force, Benson, Oxfordshire, 11.30.

### New exhibitions

The Edinburgh Glasgow Boys: Edinburgh's combined collection of Glasgow School paintings, National Gallery of Scotland, The Mound, Prince's Street, Edinburgh; Mon to Sat 10 to 5, Sun 2 to 5 (from today until March 6).  
Magic Moments: snapshot photography selected by John Greenwood (until Feb 11); and Stars in the Sighting Room: Colour photographs by Peter Bolton, Roderick Edom, Ron McFarlane and Paul Stokes (until Feb 19); The RPS National Centre of Photography, The Octagon, Milson Street, Bath; Mon to Sat 10 to 4.45.

### Prints by Patrick Caulfield, York City Art Gallery, Exhibition Square; Mon to Sat 10 to 5, Sun 2 to 5 (from today until Feb 6).

**Exhibitions in progress**  
Modern British pottery, Peter Dingley, 16 Merr Street, Stratford-upon-Avon; Mon to Sat 9.30 to 1.30, 2.30 to 5.30, closed Sun and Thurs afternoons (until March 5).  
Paintings and drawings by Leonid Pasternak: Twice-told Tales: paintings and drawings by Stephen Farthing and Glenn Sutt, MUZEUM, Traces by B C Gilbert, G Lewis and Russell Mills; all at Museum of Modern Art, 30 Pembroke Street, Oxford; Tues to Sat 10 to 5, Sun 2 to 5 (until Jan 30).  
Drawings, Technique and Purpose. Gallery of Modern Art, 81 Princess Street, Manchester, Mon to Sat 10 to 6 (until Feb 5).  
Contemporary paintings and sculpture by Yorkshire artists: The Manor House, Castle Yard, Ilkley; Tues to Sun 10 to 5 (until Jan 30) closed Mon.

### Penitence City: A portrait of Bradford, Industrial Museum, Moorhouse Road, Bradford; Tues to Sun 10 to 5 (until March 6).

**Last chance to see**  
Ceramics by Ewen Henderson: Textured collage oils by Ann Bonshick; Prints by Bobbie Wallace; Oxford Gallery, 24 High Street, Oxford; 10 to 5 (ends today).  
Dorothy Johnson: 1892-1980, her work and paintings; Aberdeen Art Gallery, Schoolhill; 10 to 5 (ends today).

### Talks, lectures

The Making of The Flight of the Condor, by M. L. A. Andrews, J. H. Andrews, Botanic Gardens, Belfast, 7.30.  
Art and the French Revolution, by Gill Hedley, Laing Art Gallery, Highgate Place, Newcastle upon Tyne, 12.30.

### Musical

Concert by the Birmingham Symphony Orchestra, Colston Hall, Colston Street, Bristol, 7.30.  
Recital by Ian Kennedy (tenor), Town Hall, Dewsbury, W Yorks, 12.30.

### General

Scottish country dancing, Caledonian Society of Lincoln, St Andrew's with Newland URC Hall, Top of High Street, Lincoln, 7.45.

### Sporting fixtures

Football: Five FA Cup third round replays; one third division and one fourth division match.  
Snooker: Lady's Classic, at Spectrum Arena, Warrington (2 and 7).  
Racing: Meetings at Plumpton (1.30) and Kells (12.45).

### Anniversaries

Birther Jean Baptiste van Helmont, chemist, Brussels, 1580; Johann Pestalozzi, educational reformer, Zurich, 1746; Jack London, writer, San Francisco, 1876. The (new Royal) Aeronautical Society of Great Britain was founded, 1866. Zanzibar Revolution Day in Tanzania.

### Books - hardback

The Literary Editor's selection of interesting non-fiction books published last year: Clinging to the Wreckage, by John Mortimer (Weidenfeld & Nicolson, £8.95).  
Death and the Enlightenment, by John Mortimer (Oxford, £17.50).  
The Letters of Alfred Lord Tennyson, translated by David Kesteven (Oxford, £27.50).  
Love, Death and Money in the Pays d'Oc, by Emmanuel Le Roy Ladurie (Scolar, £17.50).  
P. G. Wodehouse, a biography, by Frances Donaldson (Weidenfeld & Nicolson, £17.50).  
Schindler's Ark, by Thomas Keneally (Hodder & Stoughton, £7.95).  
Shadows on the Grass, by Simon Raven (Bland & Briggs, £7.95).  
The Collected Poems of Ivor Gurney, (Oxford, £12).  
The Letters of Alfred Lord Tennyson, edited by Cecil V. Lang & Edgar F. Shannon Jr, volume 1, 1821-50 (Oxford, £17.50).  
The Strangers are All Gone, volume IV of the memoirs of Anthony Powell (Heinemann, £3.50).

### Intelpost

Intelpost, the Post Office's facsimile service, has a new way of sending an urgent short message or greeting for delivery within hours. Special greeting cards and a form are available at main post offices throughout Britain.  
You can write as many words as you wish in the space allowed on the A4-size form. The message can be delivered in its own handwriting. The price for using the short message form is £1.50. Delivery charges are £2.50 outside London and £4.50 to all addresses in London-numbered postal districts. Messages can also be delivered by first class mail the next working day at no additional cost to the transmission charge.  
Intelpost operates from Monday to Friday.

### Literacy aid

A special educational pack for people who have difficulty with written words or numbers has been developed by the Adult Literacy and Basic Skills Unit and the Post Office. It is called *Using the Post Office* and is available to basic education tutors and their students from the ALBSU at Kingsbourne House, 229/231, High Holborn, London, WC1V 7DA, for £2.50 plus postage.

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Italy Lira	8.78	8.20	
Japan Yen	125.5	119.0	
Netherlands Gld	153.00	141.00	
Portugal Esc	2.13	1.95	
Spain Ptas	159.50	149.50	
Sweden Kr	11.95	11.30	
Switzerland Fr	3.26	3.00	
USA \$	1.63	1.57	
Yugoslavia Dnr	126.00	118.00	

Notes for small denomination bank notes only. Exchanged by Barclays Bank International Ltd. Exchange rates apply to travellers' cheques and other foreign currency transfers.  
Retail Price Index: 326.1.  
London: The FT index closed down 9.4 at 504.3.

### Roads

London and South-east: South London: Boud Way, part of Vauxhall one-way system, NE London: Sewer work on A406 North Circular Road, Crooked Biller, Walthamstow, one lane westbound 9.30am to 4pm. NW London: Roadworks on A40 Western Avenue, between Hillingdon and Perivale.  
Midlands: East Angles: M1: Lanes closed from junction 24 (East Midlands Airport) to 25 (Derby). A1: closed northbound at Tern Hill railway bridge, Shrewsbury; diversions via A53 and A442.  
Wales and West: M4: Repairs on both carriageways between junctions 34 (Llantrisant) and 35 (Pen-coed). A46: Road works at Cheltenham Road roundabout, Gloucester. A55: By-pass construction, Chester to Ewloe, Chwyd.  
Scotland: A82: Offside lanes closed on Strathgairn Road, Dornoch. M9: West bound, carriageway shared from Craigforth to Cambusbarrow. M96: Lanes closed: northbound between junctions 5 (south of Kinross) and 8 (A91).  
Information supplied by the AA.

### The papers

The Daily Mirror says Mr Norman Tebbit, Secretary of State for Employment, sometimes "plays too rough". When he "seeks to bankrupt the Labour Party by cutting the contributions it gets from the unions, then he is using the law for the political gain of the Tory party". Both parties have their papers say the newspaper says the Tories have big business.  
The Daily Express says that "reactionary union chiefs" who oppose secret postal ballots will find themselves isolated. "Those who try to use the closed shop to bring their members into line will simply seal the fate of the closed shop. Trade unionists are on the march - for freedom."  
The Scotsman says that "the Tory Government's 'personal guarantee' of British protection, the country should not regard the Argentine neighbour as a comrade forever."  
Die Welt pointed to Mrs Thatcher's "unfathomable" in dealing with her critics. "The British Prime Minister is not made of aluminium like the superstructure of the HMS Sheffield, but of a tougher metal."

### Lighting-up time

London 4.45 pm to 7.25 am  
Bristol 4.55 pm to 7.41 am  
Birmingham 4.25 pm to 6.27 am  
Manchester 4.44 pm to 7.49 am  
Penzance 6.13 pm to 7.47 am

### Yesterday

	C	F	C	F
Belfast	59	48	60	49
Birmingham	68	48	60	49
Bristol	68	48	60	49
Cardiff	68	48	60	49
Edinburgh	68	48	60	49
Glasgow	68	48	60	49
London	68	48	60	49
Manchester	68	48	60	49
Newcastle	68	48	60	49
Nottingham	68	48	60	49
Sheffield	68	48	60	49
Southampton	68	48	60	49
Stirling	68	48	60	49
Wolverhampton	68	48	60	49
Wrexham	68	48	60	49

### Highest and lowest

Lowest day max: Tisbury, Wiltshire, 110.  
Lowest day min: Salsburgh, January 10, 48F.  
Highest night min: Salsburgh, 32F.  
Highest night max: Salsburgh, 52F.

## Weather forecast

A trough of low pressure will move slowly and erratically S over England and Wales.

### 6am to midnight

London, East Angles, SE and central S England, E Midlands: Cloudy, some rain or drizzle becoming more persistent; wind SW, moderate or fresh; max 6 to 9C (43 to 48F).  
E, SW and central N England, W Midlands, Channel Islands, S Wales: Cloudy, rain and drizzle, with hill fogs; wind SW, moderate or fresh; max 6 to 9C (43 to 48F).  
N Wales, NW and NE England, Lake District, Isle of Man: Cloudy, rain and drizzle, becoming brighter; wind SW, fresh or strong; max 5 to 7C (41 to 45F).  
Borders, East Angles, Dundee, SW Scotland, Glasgow, N Ireland: Rain clearing but showers developing, windy over hills; wind SW, strong, gales in exposed places; max 4 to 6C (39 to 43F).  
Aberdeen, Central Highlands, Moray Firth, NE and NW Scotland, Argyll, Orkney, Shetland: Showers, windy in places, bright intervals; wind SW to W, strong or gales in exposed places; max 3 to 5C (37 to 41F).  
Outlook for tomorrow and Friday: Showers, sleet or snow, turning to rain. Cold with night frost, becoming less cold.

### SEA PASSAGES: S North Sea, Strait of Dover, English Channel; E Wind SW, sea rough; S George's Channel, Irish Sea: Wind SW, strong, occasionally gale; sea rough.

### Sun rises: 6.02 am. Sun sets: 4.16 pm.

### Midnight: 2.42 am. Moon rises: 8.49 am.

### New Moon January 14.

### Lighting-up time

London 4.45 pm to 7.25 am  
Bristol 4.55 pm to 7.41 am  
Birmingham 4.25 pm to 6.27 am  
Manchester 4.44 pm to 7.49 am  
Penzance 6.13 pm to 7.47 am

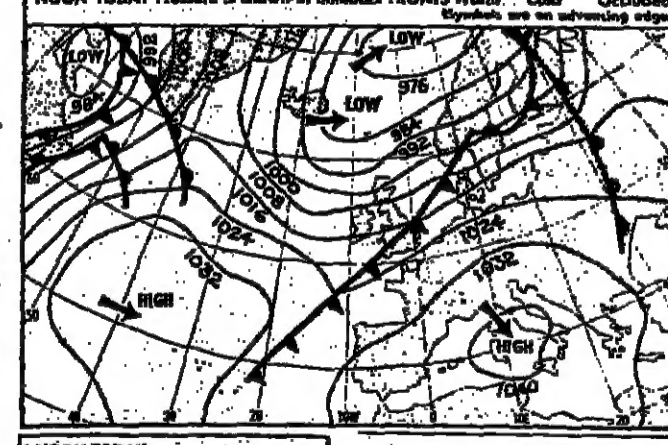
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Manchester	68	48	60	49
Newcastle	68	48	60	49
Nottingham	68	48	60	49
Sheffield	68	48	60	49
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Stirling	68	48	60	49
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### Highest and lowest

Lowest day max: Tisbury, Wiltshire, 110.  
Lowest day min: Salsburgh, January 10, 48F.  
Highest night min: Salsburgh, 32F.  
Highest night max: Salsburgh, 52F.

### NOON TODAY Pressure is shown in millibars. Fronts: Warm, Cold, Occluded. Clouds: Partly cloudy, B, Broken, O, Overcast.



### High tides

	AM	PM	PM	PM
London Bridge	12.35	12.35	12.35	12.35
Aberdeen	12.07	12.12	12.12	12.12
Aberystwyth	12.04	12.10	12.10	12.10
Belfast	12.04	12.10	12.10	12.10
Cardiff	12.04	12.10	12.10	12.10
Dundee	12.04	12.10	12.10	12.10
Durham	12.04	12.10	12.10	12.10
Edinburgh	12.04	12.10	12.10	12.10
Glasgow	12.04	12.10	12.10	12.10
Harwich	12.04	12.10	12.10	12.10
London	12.04	12.10	12.10	12.10
Manchester	12.04	12.10	12.10	12.10
Newcastle	12.04	12.10	12.10	12.10
Nottingham	12.04	12.10	12.10	12.10
Sheffield	12.04	12.10	12.10	12.10
Southampton	12.04	12.10	12.10	12.10
Stirling	12.04	12.10	12.10	12.10
Wolverhampton	12.04	12.10	12.10	12.10
Wrexham	12.04	12.10	12.10	12.10

### Around Britain

	Sun	Mon	Tues	Wed	Thurs	Fri	Sat	Sun	Mon	Tues	Wed	Thurs	Fri	Sat	Sun	Mon	Tues	Wed	Thurs	Fri	Sat	Sun	Mon	Tues	Wed	Thurs	Fri	Sat	Sun	Mon	Tues	Wed	Thurs	Fri	Sat	Sun	Mon	Tues	Wed	Thurs	Fri	Sat	Sun	Mon	Tues	Wed	Thurs	Fri	Sat	Sun	Mon	Tues	Wed	Thurs	Fri	Sat	Sun	Mon	Tues	Wed	Thurs	Fri	Sat	Sun	Mon	Tues	Wed	Thurs	Fri	Sat	Sun	Mon	Tues	Wed	Thurs	Fri	Sat	Sun	Mon	Tues	Wed	Thurs	Fri	Sat	Sun	Mon	Tues	Wed	Thurs	Fri	Sat	Sun	Mon	Tues	Wed	Thurs	Fri	Sat	Sun	Mon	Tues	Wed	Thurs	Fri	Sat	Sun	Mon	Tues	Wed	Thurs	Fri	Sat	Sun	Mon	Tues	Wed	Thurs	Fri	Sat	Sun	Mon	Tues	Wed	Thurs	Fri	Sat	Sun	Mon	Tues	Wed	Thurs	Fri	Sat	Sun	Mon	Tues	Wed	Thurs	Fri	Sat	Sun	Mon	Tues	Wed	Thurs	Fri	Sat	Sun	Mon	Tues	Wed	Thurs	Fri	Sat	Sun	Mon	Tues	Wed	Thurs	Fri	Sat	Sun	Mon	Tues	Wed	Thurs	Fri	Sat	Sun	Mon	Tues	Wed	Thurs	Fri	Sat	Sun	Mon	Tues	Wed	Thurs	Fri	Sat	Sun	Mon	Tues	Wed	Thurs	Fri	Sat	Sun	Mon	Tues	Wed	Thurs	Fri	Sat	Sun	Mon	Tues	Wed	Thurs	Fri	Sat	Sun	Mon	Tues	Wed	Thurs	Fri	Sat	Sun	Mon	Tues	Wed	Thurs	Fri	Sat	Sun	Mon	Tues	Wed	Thurs	Fri	Sat	Sun	Mon	Tues	Wed	Thurs	Fri	Sat	Sun	Mon	Tues	Wed	Thurs	Fri	Sat	Sun	Mon	Tues	Wed	Thurs	Fri	Sat	Sun	Mon	Tues	Wed	Thurs	Fri	Sat	Sun	Mon	Tues	Wed	Thurs	Fri	Sat	Sun	Mon	Tues	Wed	Thurs	Fri	Sat	Sun	Mon	Tues	Wed	Thurs	Fri	Sat	Sun	Mon	Tues	Wed	Thurs	Fri	Sat	Sun	Mon	Tues	Wed	Thurs	Fri	Sat	Sun	Mon	Tues	Wed	Thurs	Fri	Sat	Sun	Mon	Tues	Wed	Thurs	Fri	Sat	Sun	Mon	Tues	Wed	Thurs	Fri	Sat	Sun	Mon	Tues	Wed	Thurs	Fri	Sat	Sun	Mon	Tues	Wed	Thurs	Fri	Sat	Sun	Mon	Tues	Wed	Thurs	Fri	Sat	Sun	Mon	Tues	Wed	Thurs	Fri	Sat	Sun	Mon	Tues	Wed	Thurs	Fri	Sat	Sun	Mon	Tues	Wed	Thurs	Fri	Sat	Sun	Mon	Tues	Wed	Thurs	Fri	Sat	Sun	Mon	Tues	Wed	Thurs	Fri	Sat	Sun	Mon	Tues	Wed	Thurs	Fri	Sat	Sun	Mon	Tues	Wed	Thurs	Fri	Sat	Sun	Mon	Tues	Wed	Thurs	Fri	Sat	Sun	Mon	Tues	Wed	Thurs	Fri	Sat	Sun	Mon	Tues	Wed	Thurs	Fri	Sat	Sun	Mon	Tues	Wed	Thurs	Fri	Sat	Sun	Mon	Tues	Wed	Thurs	Fri	Sat	Sun	Mon	Tues	Wed	Thurs	Fri	Sat	Sun	Mon	Tues	Wed	Thurs	Fri	Sat	Sun	Mon	Tues	Wed	Thurs	Fri	Sat	Sun	Mon	Tues	Wed	Thurs	Fri	Sat	Sun	Mon	Tues	Wed	Thurs	Fri	Sat	Sun	Mon	Tues	Wed	Thurs	Fri	Sat	Sun	Mon	Tues	Wed	Thurs	Fri	Sat	Sun	Mon	Tues	Wed	Thurs	Fri	Sat	Sun	Mon	Tues	Wed	Thurs	Fri	Sat	Sun	Mon	Tues	Wed	Thurs	Fri	Sat	Sun	Mon	Tues	Wed	Thurs	Fri	Sat	Sun	Mon	Tues	Wed	Thurs	Fri	Sat	Sun	Mon	Tues	Wed	Thurs	Fri	Sat	Sun	Mon	Tues	Wed	Thurs	Fri	Sat	Sun	Mon	Tues	Wed	Thurs	Fri	Sat	Sun	Mon	Tues	Wed	Thurs	Fri	Sat	Sun	Mon	Tues	Wed	Thurs	Fri	Sat	Sun	Mon	Tues	Wed	Thurs	Fri	Sat	Sun	Mon	Tues	Wed	Thurs	Fri	Sat	Sun	Mon	Tues	Wed	Thurs	Fri	Sat	Sun	Mon	Tues	Wed	Thurs	Fri	Sat	Sun	Mon	Tues	Wed	Thurs	Fri	Sat	Sun	Mon	Tues	Wed	Thurs	Fri	Sat	Sun	Mon	Tues	Wed	Thurs	Fri	Sat	Sun	Mon	Tues	Wed	Thurs	Fri	Sat	Sun	Mon	Tues	Wed	Thurs	Fri	Sat	Sun	Mon	Tues	Wed	Thurs	Fri	Sat	Sun	Mon	Tues	Wed	Thurs	Fri	Sat	Sun	Mon	Tues	Wed	Thurs	Fri	Sat	Sun	Mon	Tues	Wed	Thurs	Fri	Sat	Sun	Mon	Tues	Wed	Thurs	Fri	Sat	Sun	Mon	Tues	Wed	Thurs	Fri	Sat	Sun	Mon	Tues	Wed	Thurs	Fri	Sat	Sun	Mon	Tues	Wed	Thurs	Fri	Sat	Sun	Mon	Tues	Wed	Thurs	Fri	Sat	Sun	Mon	Tues	Wed	Thurs	Fri	Sat	Sun	Mon	Tues	Wed	Thurs	Fri	Sat	Sun	Mon	Tues	Wed	Thurs	Fri	Sat	Sun	Mon	Tues	Wed	Thurs	Fri	Sat	Sun	Mon	Tues	Wed	Thurs	Fri	Sat	Sun	Mon	Tues	Wed	Thurs	Fri	Sat	Sun	Mon	Tues	Wed	Thurs	Fri	Sat	Sun	Mon	Tues	Wed	Thurs	Fri	Sat	Sun	Mon	Tues	Wed	Thurs	Fri	Sat	Sun	Mon	Tues	Wed	Thurs	Fri	Sat	Sun	Mon	Tues	Wed	Thurs	Fri	Sat	Sun	Mon	Tues	Wed	Thurs	Fri	Sat	Sun	Mon	Tues	Wed	Thurs	Fri	Sat	Sun	Mon	Tues	Wed	Thurs	Fri	Sat	Sun	Mon	Tues	Wed	Thurs	Fri	Sat	Sun	Mon	Tues	Wed	Thurs	Fri	Sat	Sun	Mon	Tues	Wed	Thurs	Fri	Sat	Sun	Mon	Tues	Wed	Thurs	Fri	Sat	Sun	Mon	Tues	Wed	Thurs	Fri	Sat	Sun	Mon	Tues	Wed	Thurs	Fri	Sat	Sun	Mon	Tues	Wed	Thurs	Fri	Sat	Sun	Mon	Tues	Wed	Thurs	Fri	Sat	Sun	Mon	Tues	Wed	Thurs	Fri	Sat	Sun	Mon	Tues	Wed	Thurs	Fri	Sat	Sun	Mon	Tues	Wed	Thurs	Fri	Sat	Sun	Mon	Tues	Wed	Thurs	Fri	Sat	Sun	Mon	Tues	Wed	Thurs	Fri	Sat	Sun	Mon	Tues	Wed	Thurs	Fri	Sat	Sun	Mon	Tues	Wed	Thurs	Fri	Sat	Sun	Mon	Tues	Wed	Thurs	Fri	Sat	Sun	Mon	Tues	Wed	Thurs	Fri	Sat	Sun	Mon	Tues	Wed	Thurs	Fri	Sat	Sun	Mon	Tues	Wed	Thurs	Fri	Sat	Sun	Mon	Tues	Wed	Thurs	Fri	Sat	Sun	Mon	Tues	Wed	Thurs	Fri	Sat	Sun	Mon	Tues	Wed	Thurs	Fri	Sat	Sun	Mon	Tues	Wed	Thurs	Fri	Sat	Sun	Mon	Tues	Wed	Thurs	Fri	Sat	Sun	Mon	Tues	Wed	Thurs	Fri	Sat	Sun	Mon	Tues	Wed	Thurs	Fri	Sat	Sun	Mon	Tues	Wed	Thurs	Fri	Sat	Sun	Mon	Tues	Wed	Thurs	Fri	Sat	Sun	Mon	Tues	Wed	Thurs	Fri	Sat	Sun	Mon	Tues	Wed	Thurs	Fri	Sat	Sun	Mon	Tues	Wed	Thurs	Fri	Sat	Sun	Mon	Tues	Wed	Thurs	Fri	Sat	Sun	Mon	Tues	Wed	Thurs	Fri	Sat	Sun	Mon	Tues	Wed	Thurs	Fri	Sat	Sun	Mon	Tues	Wed	Thurs
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